The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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A VOICE TO THE PEOPLE.

[An inspirational poem, given by Miss Lizzie Doten at the close of her lecture (on Messrs. Jeff. Davis and his present relations to the American people,) in Music Hall, Boston, Sunday, May 26, 1867.]

Reported for the Banner of Light by H. F. Gardner, M. D.

Oh Ye who watch with anxious eyes
The evil omens of the hour,
See how the foes of freedom rise,
And struggle upward into power.
Stand, freemen, firm at duty's post,
For in your work has just begun:
Not yet has "right come uppermost,"
Not yet, alas! is "justice done."

All little thought the "boys in blue,"
Who fell upon the battle plain—
The loyal hearts and the true—
Their sacrifice would seem in vain.
That this great nation's sacred faith,
Would be by traitors bought and sold,
And those who sought to blight and scathe,
Would come like wolves into the fold.

All bruised, and scarred, and battle worn,
Your loyal sons for justice wait.
While he who caused this land to mourn,
Is richly fed and served in state.
Is freedom then so little worth,
That they who scorn her righteous laws,
Should be more glorified or earth,
Than those who suffer in her cause?

Speak out, oh Libby and Bell Isle!
And tell your tales of woe once more,
That loyal hearts may feel awhile
The righteous anger felt before.
Tell of the cells whose narrow walls
Shut out the heavens' reviving breath,
Where crowded like the beasts in stalls,
Brave hearts found no relief save death.]

Tell of the fixed and vacant stare,
The flesh all wasted to the bone,
The settled look of chill despair,
The pale, pinched lips, the dying moan.
Alas! can we forget so soon
The wounds of those who dying lay
Beneath the heavens at night and noon,
Until the life-tide ebbed away?

Not blood for blood should man award,
Or with a fiend-like hate pursue,
"*Vengeance* belongs unto the *Lord*,"
But *justice* he demands of *you*.
The justice that with pure sublime
Will hold the traitor's heart in awe;
That teaches treason is a crime,
And vindicates the outraged law.

A shame to those throughout the land,
Who sink the nation's pride so low!
Who clasp the blood-stained traitor's hand,
And fawn like dogs upon the foe.
Who weakly court the breath of fame,
And with a servile homage wait,
And then, to glorify their shame,
Call this magnanimous and great.

Magnanimous! we hurl it back,
And give the vain pretense the lie;
'Tis but the shameless, sinful lack
Of moral power for duties high.
The dimpsy will will not control
The politician's reckless game,
Where human hearts, and human weal,
Are staked for power and worthly fame.

Rise up, oh Jackson! from the shades
Of hero souls of long ago,
Who never sheathed their battle blades,
To bow before a conquered foe.
Rise up, oh spirit brave and pure,
Of our immortal Washington,
And teach us wisely to secure
The blessed fruit of victories won.

Oh Lincoln! justify once more
The blood of heroes, bravely shed;
Answer from that eternal shore,
Where thine immortal soul hath fled,
Lo! from the heavens of starry blue,
That flag o'er every land unfurled,
Of every kindred, tongue and hue—
The banner comes with this watchword true.

"Quit you like men, be brave, be strong,
And wisely use the victor's might,
Freedom and favor to the wrong,
Is base injustice to the right;
Remember, ye are *men*, not *slaves*,
And now, if ever, is the hour
For rulers false and traitor knaves
To feel the people's mortal power."

Amen! Amen! so let it be—
We'll serve a higher will.
Roll on, ye wheels of destiny,
His mighty purpose to fulfill.
His hand, with an unerring sight,
At length will strike the balance true;
Our duty is to know the right,
And knowing it, that right to do.

From the Galaxy for June.

THE LEGEND OF AMSANCTUS.

"Behold the lake!" cried the guide. "It is not large, but there is nothing else like it in the world!"

We were standing in edge of a grove gloomy with thick boughs. Around us on all sides the steep walls of the precipitous ravine hemmed in the narrow basin of the lake. A strong wind was blowing from the north, and on the lee or windward side of the lake, we could approach close to its dark, turbid waters. Everywhere upon its surface bubbles charged with carbonic acid were constantly rising and breaking, while the wind bore away the deadly gas. Standing here one could easily fancy himself in that second Fifth Circle of Dante's "Hell," where the shades of the damned made the surface of the infernal lake to bubble with their fruitless sighs.

Bones of birds and animals lay whitening on the shore where the mimic surf had tossed them, tokens of the deadly character of the exhalations. As if Amsanctus had determined to furnish us with a conclusive proof of its fatal powers, while we were yet watching the incessant bubbles, a small bird attempted to fly over the lake within a dangerous distance from the surface. Before it was half way across, it began to flutter its aimless agony, and in a few moments dropped motionless into the water, its dead body eddying to and fro in the changing currents of the troubled pool.

A rank, unwholesome fulness of vegetation filled the ravine. Tall weeds, with bright flowers, brilliant as if painted with poisonous mucus, million or noxious arsenical green, waved their supple stems close to the water's edge as though wholly in sympathetic concord with the pestilential lake. In the more open spaces the grove lurked a low, pale-leafed plant bearing berries leprously white, and cold and clinging to the touch—more swiftly poisonous than the bite of the rattlesnake or the cobra. Here, too, grew tall and coarse, and drooped heavily, damp with constant moisture. The very noise of the torrent that drained the valley sounded deep and hollow, like an echo from the infernal vaults that fable places beneath the lake.

"Look!" suddenly exclaimed the guide, pointing across the lake, which at that place was not more than forty feet in width. "Look, there by that heap of stones!"

Looking in the direction indicated, I saw the lithe, quick gliding of a large viper as he crawled to cover in a mound of small stones that lay heaped at the foot of a rude wooden cross. I had not noticed the cross before, and, curious to know if it bore any inscription, I asked the guide if it would be safe to go around the lake to reach it. He crossed himself with sudden horror. "Not even if Madonna herself was with me would I walk to that cross to-day. The wind blows directly over it, and no man could live there a moment."

"But how about the vipers?" said I.

"Oh! the devil takes care of his own," replied he. The valley is full of serpents that grow large and poisonous through breathing the air that kills the innocent birds."

It was certainly a horrible place, and now that I had seen it, I became exceedingly anxious to get away from it as soon as possible.

"Let us go," said I, "for I am suffocating here."

"Let us go," echoed the guide, and, stooping down, he searched carefully for a pebble, which when found, he tossed over the water so that it struck and rested on the heap at the foot of the cross. I smiled at his apparently spiteful effort to annoy the viper.

"You cannot hurt the snake now that he is in his hole," I remarked as we turned away.

"I did not try to," he answered. "That cross is planted where the French captain was found dead, and no one passes it without adding a stone to the heap."

That evening as we sat together at the *Caffe Garibaldi*, (it had taken a new name since the battle of the Volturno, two weeks before,) in the little town of Grotta Minarda my guide told me the story that I have called the "Leg end of Lake Amsanctus." I have no doubt of the entire truth, for it is a matter within the personal knowledge of scores of people at Grotta Minarda, and at Naples. I have myself seen and spoken with one of the principal actors in the tragedy, who was an officer in the Garibaldian army and whose name will be easily recognized by any one who was acquainted with the *personnel* of Medici's division. I purposely have erred in a few of the minor details of the affair, for it is now six year since it was told to me; but in all its essential facts I know it to be absolutely true.

Nearly thirty years ago, a company of old King Bomba's infantry was quartered in the quiet village of Grotta Minarda. The sub-lieutenant of this company was a younger son of a Neapolitan nobleman, who, though rich in ancient blood, was decidedly poor in modern gold. Young Stefano Da Francia was not yet twenty-three years of age, and was one of the handsomest and most careless of subalterns. He had not an enemy in the world, for his handsome face, his good temper, and his frank, light-hearted manner, made him an universal favorite with the men and women. So far as is known, he was never cynically profligate; but his dissipation and reckless gaiety were simply the overflow of a buoyant excess of vigor and animal spirits.

Among the lower class of people at Grotta Minarda, were the keeper of a principal *caffe* and his beautiful daughter. The girl was a mere child in years—she could not have been more than fifteen—but her father regarded her as a portion of his business capital, and so placed her in the *caffe*, where her beauty could not fail to draw a profitable custom to his establishment. Naturally, the perpetual closeness of contact into which she was brought with the frequenters of the *caffe* brushed away somewhat of the maidenly reserve that should have belonged to a young girl whose character no one ventured to asperse; but it had also given her a womanly keenness of perception and coolness of judgment beyond her years. With the *naïve* manners of a child, she combined the soul—such as it was—of a woman, and though she would talk and jest with each new comer like a child, she made herself respected even by the rough soldiers of the garrison, and kept herself free from insult or too positive familiarity.

After a time it came to be noticed that Da Francia was an especial favorite with the girl. He spent much of his time at the *caffe*, and was often seen seated apart from his comrades at the little table in the corner of the the room, talking with Teresa, who lingered longer near him than elsewhere. They not only met thus in public, but, unknown to any, except, perhaps, to the girl's father, the young officer was accustomed to meet her in quiet places beyond the walls of the town. No one ventured to joke with him on the subject, for he had once let it be known very decidedly that he should permit no light allusions to be made to his intimacy with the girl, and his reputation as a skilful swordsman was such that his comrades did not dare to come in hostile contact with him. It was generally believed that his connection with her was simply the idle impulse of careless youth, and so, when, on the morning of the day that his company was to return to Naples, Da Francia was publicly married to Teresa, the astonishment of his friends knew no bonds. His conduct was looked upon as little else than madness. That he the decendant of one of the oldest and proudest families in the kingdom, should marry a girl of the social position of Teresa, was unparalleled in the matrimonial annals of Italy. However, married he was, and when his company, relieved from the garrison duty at Grotta Minarda, marched back to Naples Da Francia was accompanied by his new wife.

His family shared in the general amazement, adding thereto a large share of indignant anger. The door of his father's house was closed to him and he was told that he might, if he choose, open a *caffe* with his plebeian wife, but that henceforth his father and his brothers disowned him. As soon as this fact was known, his friends in the regiment became warm in his defence and vied with each other in attentions to the slighted wife of their beloved comrade. Yet each man among them who was married thought of bringing his own wife into the society of the daughter of the keeper of a provincial *caffe*; so that it followed that Teresa's acquaintances were in no instances of her own sex.

Her husband was devoted to her, and clung all the more closely to her because his family had treated her with such marked contempt. It is true that she had many qualities which might readily have attracted a young and impulsive man. She was beautiful to an extraordinary degree, and there was a charm in her childish, innocent ways that was almost irresistable; yet she lacked depth and strength of character, and was probably incapable of a strong and enduring attachment. Even toward her husband, her conduct was not always responsive to the passionate intensity of his love for her. She was easily pleased and flattered by the attentions of other men, and it was frequently whispered in the regiment that Da Francia would yet learn that he had thrown away his heart to a woman who could not prize it.

They had been married about a year and a half, when Da Francia, the officer who had been wounded in Algeria and was absent from his regiment on sick leave, came to Naples. He soon became acquainted with Da Francia and a warm friendship sprang up between the two men, who were by no means unlike each other, except in the important particular that the Frenchman was totally destitute of principle in his conduct toward women, while the Italian was a man of strictest honor. As a matter of course, Captain Cassinol became a frequent visitor at his friend's lodgings, and soon was the chief favorite among Teresa's many admirers.

Totally unsuspicious, of both his wife and his friend, Da Francia was not in the least troubled at the idea that Cassinol was soon a visitor of notoriety in the regiment. It was not until warned by one af his oldest friends of the disgrace that impended over him, that his suspicions were aroused in the slightest degree. In was his faith in Teresa, that he would probably have dismissed his half-awakened fears had he not discovered, in his wife's room, a miniature of her lover, given to her with a lock of hair. I could leave no doubt of the black depth of her guilt.

He acquainted no one with the discovery he had made. The Frenchman came and went at his will, and Teresa never doubted that she had successfully deceived her husband. For two days he preserved the same smiling face he had worn in the days of his happiness, and if his manner toward his wife was in the least degree changed, she was too much engrossed with her lover to notice it. Meanwhile he was maturing a scheme of revenge as subtle as it was deadly—the tiger that had awakened within him. He had decided at once that the Frenchman must die, but he wished that his wife to be the agent and the witness in the punishment of her partner's guilt.

On the evening of the second day, Da Francia apprised his wife that he had obtained a week's leave of absence, and that he proposed to take her for a brief visit to her old home at Grotta Minarda. To her surprise and delight he insisted that Cassinol, who was present, should accompany them, and Teresa, in the joyous hurry of her husband's request, her lover willingly consented to go with them.

And here, at this dull, quaint old town, where he had met and won his woman, a sadness new and strange came upon Da Francia. On the evening of their arrival, he went to the once familiar *Caffe*, and seating himself at his former table in the corner, he sipped the coffee which his coffee, as in the old days. The guilty woman wondered at his unusual stillness and reserve. She was half afraid of the passionate, regretful, longing gaze with which he read her eyes as they sat together side by side. To please him as she thought, she recalled the hours they had once spent together so happily in that *caffe*, at church, or among the waving cornfields outside the walls. "And you love me just as dearly now?" she asked him, with a sweet, imploring look. "Just as dearly!" he answered quietly. "Then I am perfectly happy," said Teresa. Ah what grief, and hopelessness, and mad despair, must have surged in poor Da Francia's bosom as they rehearsed in the idyl of their unmarried days, and this woman played her part again with a skill that made him half believe her to be earnest. And yet, while her false protestations of love were for the purpose of warning her lover's portrait and his letter were yet lying securely in Da Francia's breast pocket

The next day Da Francia proposed to show the captain the wonderful cave of Amsanctus, and cleverly charged Teresa not to mention the peculiarity that had given the lake the weird reputation as the mouth of hell. She will surprise him, he said to him, acknowledge that there is nothing so wonderful as our lake," he said, and his wife unsuspiciously fell in with his plan.

When the day opened it was cloudy, and as it blowing lightly from the north, and the three leaving the coachman at a distance, approached the lake on the safe side. Scarcely had they reached the margin, when Da Francia discovered that he had dropped his cane, and Cassinol retraced his steps to search for it. What passed between husband and wife while they were alone can only be conjectured, but when the Frenchman returned, the woman was pale and trembling, and Da Francia was rallying her upon the fright which as he said, she had received from the sight of a viper. He had warned her lover that she had been frightened, but was now perfectly herself. Then she paused for a moment, while Da Francia looked steadily at her with stern, unflinching eyes.

A shudder passed over the woman, and then she laughed nervously. "I wish," she said presently, "that I had that beatiful flower justacross the lake."

"It is yours," gayly replied Cassinol, and springing down the bank, walked rapidly to the to lower end of the lake, and began to cross the narrow outlet. "Take care of yourself," shouted Da Francia: "the peasants call this place the mouth of hell." He nodded gayly, and aroused the brook, skirted the opposite shore of the lake.

The husband and his lost wife watched him silently. Presently they saw him stop and put his hands mildly to his head. "*Varia sognare*, my captain," cried Da Francia, holding up the fatal minature; "I told you this was the mouth of hell!" Did the Frenchman hear the the cry of his unmindful friend, and did he recognize the torment that had cost him his life? Who can tell? He was young and strong, and fought bravely for his life, trying to escape from the presence of the stifling gas, but in another moment he was laying dead upon the ground, while Teresa's last despairing shriek pierced the heavy air.

"And the woman; what became of her?" I asked, as the guide finished his story.

"She entered a convent at Salerno," he replied "and I do not know if she be living or dead. As for Da Francia, he left the kingdom, and only returned to Naples with Garibaldi."

A week afterward I stood in the crowded Via Toledo and watched the passage of Medici's renowned troops. Among them were men of every nation, and from every province in Italy. Presently a company of combined veterans marched by, led by a tall gray-haired officer at whose appearance the air was rent with applause. "That is Captain Da Francia," said a bystander "he is a townsman of ours, and was one of the thousand of Marsala.

Later in the day, I met the same officer in the Europa, and was introduced to him by a common friend. He was calm, impassive, yet courteous in his manner. It is a fine day, he thought, "but what would you expect in Naples? Everything here is perfection." He looked me in a brief chat about the probable conduct of the Piedmontese government toward the Nepolitan provinces; and then rose up and went away, saying as he did so, with a smile, that he had been so long from Naples that he was as curious to see the city as if he were a Frenchman, visiting it for the first time.

It was a singular remark, I thought, as I recalled the lonely cross and the heap of stones at Lake Amsanctus. Had twenty years dulled the sharpness of his grief, or had he left his old self behind him when he left Naples, that he had know not, but I do know that no braver man landed at Marsala, or fought at Calatafimi and Melazzo, than Stefano Da Francia.

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Tragic Death of an Austrian Archduchess.

The Archduchess Matilda, the intended mother of the future Kings of Italy, a lady destined to wear a diadem which has not rested on a female brow for centuries, a scion of that branch of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine, in which public and private worth is most conspicuously hereditary, the daughter of the conqueror of Custozza, and grand-daughter of the hero of Aspern and Essling, a princess, in her nineteenth year, by all accounts endowed with rare gifts of person, mind and heart, died on the morning of June 6. She inadvertently trod on a lucifer match, which was lying at her feet on the floor, as she leaned out at the window talking to some of her ladies. Her sumner dress was in a blaze before she was aware of it, and before any one could run to her rescue she sank to the ground in an agony of pain from which only death relieved her.

The lady was the affianced bride of Prince Humbert, the heir of the throne of Italy. Prince Humbert was enjoying the festivities of Paris when the news of the accident to the Archduchess reached him, and he immediately left, it is supposed, for Vienna.

A cow worth having is possessed by a farmer of Westfield, Massachusetts. She is said to be of the Ayrshire and Durham breeds, weighs 1,600 pounds, and gives on an average over 60 pounds of milk per day. Her greatest yield this season was 65¾ pounds, and the day following she gave 64 pounds. From November 1, 1865, to November 1, 1866, besides a supply of milk, cream and butter for family use, the owner sold $150 worth of milk from this single cow.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

"This Way for China"---The Union Pacific Railroad---The Means---The Enterprise---The Future of the West---Our Country.

The company that are building this road offer for sale their First Mortgage Bonds at ninety per cent. These bonds bear an interest of six per cent., payable semi-annually in coin, and it is of interest to capitalists to examine its resources. It has been chartered by Congress. Its charter authorizes $100,000,000, but it is now thought that not more than $25,000,000 will be required, of this $5,000,600 have already been paid in.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Government issues to the Company its Six per Cent. Thirty-Year Bonds at the rate of $16,000 per mile for the whole road, and, in addition, for 150 miles across the Rocky Mountains this grant is *trebled*, making it $48,000 per mile; and from the termination of this section to the California line (about 898 miles), the grant is *doubled*, making $32,000 per mile,—the whole amount being $44,208,000. These bonds are issued by the Government only on the completion of each section of twenty miles, and after the Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States have certified that it is thoroughly built and supplied with all the machinery, &c., of a first class railroad. The interest on these bonds is paid by the United States Treasury, and the Government retains, as a sinking fund to be applied to repayment of principal and interest, one-half the regular charges made for transportation by the Company against it. These bonds, which are second mortgage, are not due for thirty years, and it is not improbable that the value of the services to be rendered to the Government during that period will constitute a sinking fund sufficient for their redemption at maturity.

The Government permits the Company to issue its own Mortgage Bonds at the same time, and on the same terms, and for the same amount, and *by special Act of Congress these bonds of the Company are made a* First Mortgage on the entire line and property of the road, the Government bonds *being subordinate*. The amount of these Bonds to be issued by the Company is limited to an amount equal to those issued by the Government to aid in the construction of the road.

Beside this there is a grant of 12,800 acres of land per mile. They are born now, who will see this land worth an average of $5 per acre. At last accounts the road was built, and stocked 305 miles west of Omaha, and in May earned $113,000 in two weeks; and for the month the nett earnings were more than four times the interest on the Company's bonds issued upon it.

For fifteen years people have been talking of a Pacific Railroad, and contending about the route. This company, embracing some of the heaviest capitalists and most experienced railroad men, have got a charter of one of the most powerful monopolies in the country—and have built a road with a celerity which laughs at the stories of Aladdin's Lamp. It must become one of the best paying investments on the continent. The trade and traffic awaiting its completion are simply beyond calculation.

THE FUTURE OF THE WEST.

Should we attempt to give our estimate of the country lying between this and the Pacific twenty years hence, we would be scouted as a dreamer; and yet, that estimate is founded on actual knowledge, on sight of characteristic points, on familiar intercourse with hundreds of men and women who have known of what they speak. We have talked with those who live seventeen hundred miles west of our outposts of civilization, and rate wheat, corn, oats, melons, and almost every vegetable raised in Pennsylvania. Mr. Seward did not know what he was about when he bought out Russia. The most far-seeing can but dimly trace the great events of the day in their effect upon the sublime future which awaits this country. The trade of China and Japan must flow in across our Pacific coast. Overland to California is our nearest route to China. Her total foreign trade in 1865 was $368,000,000. Great Britain sent $85,000,000, and the United States but $700,000. Last year China derived $12,000,000 revenue from her foreign commerce.

THE BEGINNING.

Of our communications with the Asiatic countries, through our own country, in this Pacific Railroad. A double track, and two double tracks would fail to do the business two years after the first track is finished. Two thousand graders, fifteen hundred tie cutters, and a proportionate number of other workmen are making a road, already at the rate of almost two miles a day. Another company is pushing eastward from California, and the iron horses will go through before slow people find out that a road is begun. The land we deem barren will be irrigated and cultivated by the Asiatic emigrants waiting to pour in, and "the great American desert" will soon be numbered among the historical. Mesa will take stock in this road because it is sure to pay, and soon others will take stock in the Northern Pacific Railway to share their enormous dividends.

Towns are going up, like mushrooms, all along the track, and these will soon harden into granite. Built under fire of Indians, they will be compact, and their founders ready for any emergency. The promptitude with which the road is built, the discipline made necessary to accomplish this, and secure protection from savages will give to the early settlers on the line a force of character which, like magic, will make the wilderness blossom as the rose.

PARIS EXHIBITION.

Brilliant Features---Lilacs and Birds in Diamonds.

The most brilliant display at the Exhibition, of course, to be met with in the French and English sections. Both are equally attractive, and yet there are great differences observable in their styles, both of exhibition and workmanship. The former's jewelers occupy a large millions of the interior space of the Champ de Mars, and in favor of Mr. Lincoln and the electoral vote of every one of them, excepting four from New Jersey. From the Slave States there were recorded against it, and in favor of Mr. Lincoln 2,954,300. Mr. Lincoln had 180 of the electoral votes to 123 for all others.

The result was held by the Slave States destructive of their rights in the Union, and, especially, endangering their title to their slaves, notwithstanding the fact that in both branches of Congress they had a majority in their favor, that the decision of the Supreme Court was in their interests, and that Mr. Lincoln on the popular vote was 930,170 in the minority. With this apprehended danger as a pretext, eleven of the States withdrew their representation from Congress, then, in hostility to the Union, organized a Government which they styled the Confederate States of America, in which slavery was to be forever perpetuated. Alexander H. Stephens, the Vice President of this rebel Government, in his exposition of its Constitution, contrasted it with the Constitution of the United States, declaring that "its foundations rest upon the whole Congress, then, in hostility to the Union, organized a Government which they styled the Confederate States of America, in which slavery was to be forever perpetuated. He looked on in a brief chat about the probable conduct of the Piedmontese government toward the Nepolitan provinces; and then rose up and went away, saying as he did so, with a smile, that he had been so long from Naples that he was as curious to see the city as if he were a Frenchman, visiting it for the first time.

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STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Speech by Major General Rawlings at Galena.

General Grant's Chief of Staff on the Political Issues of the Day.

Encroachments of the Slave Power Before the Rebellion.

THE LOGIC OF THE WAR.

Negro Suffrage and Education of the Freedmen.

Major General John A. Rawlings, through the entire war Chief of General Grant's Staff, and the one sharing largest in his confidence, visited his home in Galena. While there, a committee of citizens invited him "as one of the chief advisers of that other citizen of Galena, General U. S. Grant," to address them "on the situation of the country." This the General did on Tuesday evening last, when he spoke at length. We find his address reported—with some manifest errors, and, at the conclusion, much abbreviation—in the Chicago *Tribune* of the next morning. It is as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—When a boy, bringing the products of my father's farms of his forests and of his quarries to your market, I always met with favor and kindness; when grown to be a man, as a student of law, I had your words of encouragement; when a practitioner of law, I had your support and patronage; when the roll-call of the nation sounded, to arouse your sons, husbands and brothers with your fathers, I went out from among you, with your blessings and your prayers, to aid in maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution and the Union; and after four years' participation in the bloodiest war ever waged among men, and two years' cognizance of the restoration of civil authority and Constitutional Government from its wreck and ruin, I come back to you and meet with a welcome that, were it not for the friendship you have always evinced toward me, I should attribute wholly to my long and intimate association with that most successful of the world's military leaders, Gen. U. S. Grant, and the great cause in which he achieved success. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

For this reception, friends of my boyhood, friends of my manhood, friends of my whole life, accept my sincere thanks. Many of those who went out from among you have not returned, and many more than you think are wounded and maimed. This gloom is in your homes, and over your receptions hangs like a pall. Where are those unreturned braves? Their graves are in the soil of every battle-field and in every patriot cemetery in the broad land; but their souls, awake in Christ, have found peace with the God of Washington and the God of Lincoln.

In no spirit of partisanship, but from the eminence of our nationality, let us review the cause of this war; the acts of the Government to avert it; the logic of its progress; the final abandonment by those who controlled it; its effects upon the Constitution and the people of the United States and upon the government of the States; what made it, and what is left the Government to restore to their proper efficiency and relation everything affected by it. These are the questions with which we are dealing to-day, and in which is the part of wisdom to consult the probable effect of this dealing on the future of our country and of mankind. The Constitution adopted by our fathers, although the word slave or master does not appear in it, recognized their existence in the States, and provided for the protection of the master in his right to his slave, in the apportionment of representatives and direct taxes, and in the delivering up of persons held to service or labor in one State who might escape into another on claim of the party entitled to such service or labor. In accord with the public opinion at the time the Constitution was so framed, that any one or all of the States might abolish slavery without any other effect than the loss of the representation and direct tax of the State or States abolishing it. It was thought by a majority of the distinguished statesmen who framed the Constitution that slavery would gradually and in time die out of the States. Massachusetts had abolished it, and it had been forever prohibited in the Northwestern Territories. Seven others of the States abolished it during the incipiency of the movement, headed by the Vice President, Alexander H. Stephens, in conference with President Lincoln and Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, at Hampton Roads, on the 3d day of February, Mr. Lincoln still insisted upon the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and promised great liberality upon all collateral questions. The Confederate States, or a majority of the people of the rebellion declined to accede to the terms. In March the rebel Congress authorized the enlistment of negro slaves in the Confederate service as soldiers. This was the first inroad of the rebel Government upon the ideas on which it was founded. It was a concession that there was not enough of the white life in the South to be used as a soldier and entitled him to be treated, when captured, as a prisoner of war. It went far, too, towards removing the prejudice against him. The war into the perpetuation of slavery, therefore, continued. The earth's thirst was still slaked by freemen's blood, until the glittering bayonets of Grant's army flashed the sunlight in the face of Lee's as they intercepted him at all the last hope of escape, as Appomattox Court House and Johnston surrendered to Sherman, and Dick Taylor and Kirby Smith to Canby, and all the conditions of the last Act of Congress and of war as announced by the Government entitling the slave to freedom were complied with, and the great Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln obtained throughout the land. The rock upon which the Confederate Government was founded was calcined, and the base fabric it supported sunk from the sight of man. The South was one vast camp of paroled prisoners, and the four millions of slaves counted as many millions of their free population, and the military authority of the United States alone afforded it protection. If the African or enslaved race had not Moses to lead them from their house of bondage, through the Red Sea of deliverance, they had masters whose hearts were hardened by the Almighty, to inaugurate a civil war that made the very land in which they dwelt a sea of blood, which, when it rose sufficiently high to slacken their bonds, so that they slipped from their limbs, God bade the earth drink up, and left them free.

The restoration of the States that had been in rebellion to their proper relations with the government, required the action of both President and Congress. President Johnson, who had succeeded to the Presidency upon the death of the lamented and immortal Lincoln, entered at once upon this important duty, and, had the Southern States fill their offices with men of the most approved loyalty among their people, nothing, save only the settlement of the question of secession, but also the settlement of citizenship of the emancipated race among them and their rights to the benefit of all law for the protection of life, liberty and property equality with the white race, and extended to such as could read and write, or paid a certain amount of taxes, the right of suffrage as suggested to them by the President, and chosen representatives to Congress whose loyalty during the war was above question, with what they did do in the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, and the repudiation of the rebel debt, it might have been concurred in by Congress, and approved by the people. But as they failed to do this, Congress, through a joint committee of fifteen, known as the Committee on Reconstruction, instituted inquiry into the character of the State governments and into and their manner of administering justice, pending which their representatives were refused admission into Congress. At this time none of the prominent statesmen who had been captured in the army or civil departments of the Government thought it practicable to withdraw the military force, for both whites and blacks mutually looked with suspicion and fear. As reported officially to the Government on the 12th of January, 1866. Official information from the South made it necessary to protect officers, soldiers and citizens who had been connected with the army, and persons charged with offenses done against the rebel forces during the rebellion, and the occupants and conductors of abandoned lands and property, to issue an order from the headquarters of the army, directing where it had not been done, orders to be issued by local commanders prohibiting the prosecution of these classes for acts done under proper orders or against the rebellion, in the State and municipal courts, where it seemed, from the decisions already had, it was only necessary to get them in order to have conviction and judgment, such was the state of feeling and prejudice that existed. Why, sir, they never would have questioned their right to representation. Shall we, their sons, then, after having fought the great battle of freedom and the idea of man's equality upon which our Government is founded, which they fought over again, refuse to avail ourselves of the opportunity we have won to invest the descendants of the enslaved race, as far as is within our power, with all the rights they would have had, if their ancestors had all been free at the formation of the Constitution? When the compromise of human rights made by our fathers to secure the Union has been swept away by the very party in whose interest it was made, in its mad attempt to destroy the Union, will we any longer withhold from those whose liberties and human character was involved in that compromise the inalienable rights of man? Will no one restore them these rights, as our father would were they living? James Madison, one of the authors of the Constitution, and its ablest expounder, in discussing the subject of representation said: "It is only under the pretext that the laws have transformed the negroes into subjects of property, that a place is disputed them in the computation of members, and it is admitted if the laws were to restore the rights which have been taken away, the negroes could no longer be refused an equal share of representation with the other inhabitants."

Their right to representation, when free, was unquestioned. It was admitted by the leading statesmen of that day. It was a right to be enjoyed by themselves, and not by the other inhabitants for them, and at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, in at least five of the States they were entitled to and did enjoy the rights of suffrage, and were represented in the Convention that framed that instrument, in the persons of every delegate from the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and North Carolina, and were of the people who, for themselves and their posterity, ordained it to be the Constitution of the United States of America. By the first section of the Constitutional Amendment, now pending, citizens of the United States and the States, is clearly defined and not left to the discretion of the several States or the decision of courts. It provides that persons born, or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside, and no State shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor deprive any person of life or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. The second section is intended as a settlement of the question of representation among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State and excluding Indians not taxed, but when the right to vote is denied to any of the male inhabitants citizens of the United States, and over twenty-one years, except for crimes, the basis of representation shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in the State. In deference to the acknowledged right of the States to regulate the question of suffrage as was not expressly conferred upon the emancipated race, but constituting so large a body of the people of many of the States, and affecting to such an extent as they do, their representation, there was but little doubt that the States would extend to them that right.

The Constitution defines treason against the United States to consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, or giving them aid and comfort, and empowers Congress to declare the punishment of treason, but provides that no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained. Conditioned as the crime and punishment of treason is, death or imprisonment for not less than five years and not less than $10,000, freedom of speech and inability to hold office under the United States or the State constitutions may be charged with treason has a right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime may have been committed, which district shall have been previously fixed by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation by presentment or indictment of a grand jury. They cannot be tried in any other place or by any other law. The war embracing, as it did, the great mass of the people in the States and districts where it was mostly carried on, and the prevalence of the belief of the people therein, in the lawful right of secession, together with the conspicuousness of the principal leaders as the notoriousness of their participation, in effect prevented a full punishment for the crime of treason under the Constitution. All the provisions of the Constitution would be rendered more rendering inoperative, as it were. There was no such thing as jurors, such as the Constitution contemplates, in States and districts, to sit in cases of treason, who had participated in, or were not favorable to, treason and secession, and, believing in the right of secession, they would not, of course, find one guilty of treason who had only attempted to exercise that right. The notoriousness of the participation of the principal leaders, the ones that ought to be punished, was such that few, if any, of those who believed levying war against them with the government was treason, when examined as jurors, could say they had not made up their minds as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. Besides the great majority of the people themselves, in all of the States would scarcely expect them to render verdicts of guilty that might be pointed to as precedents against their own lives, liberty, property, and eligibility to office.

The result of the war upon the Constitution, then, in so far as it relates to treason and its mode of punishment, was to render the infliction of it impossible, and to render it, as to destroy its usefulness as a preventative of treason almost entirely, as well as to render the Government powerless to punish the principal leaders of the pains and penalties prescribed for it upon the leaders of the rebellion. For unless convictions for the offense could be had, no punishments or forfeitures could be imposed. No one could be put to death for treason, no matter how much the safety of society demanded it. No one could be imprisoned or fined for it. No confiscation of property for forfeiture of real estate for the life time of the persons convicted, the constitutional limitation to such forfeitures, could be had, nor could any one guilty of treason be prohibited by it to hold office under the United States. These convictions could only be asked for from the communities most deeply affected in the guilt of treason, and their refusal was almost certain. Thus, at the end of the most gigantic civil war that ever attempted the destruction of a nation, the Government found itself shorn of the most ordinary powers of punishment, and directed it in its first purpose.

The third question of the Constitutional Amendment now pending, in a large degree gets over the obstacles the rebellion has placed in the way of punishing treason, and makes its punishment certain to the extent it goes. It provides that no person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or any State who, having previously taken an oath as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in the insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. This is not only magnanimous to the people in rebellion, but is a nice precaution against treason. It renders it impossible for those ineligible to office, except who had previously to their rebellion held office under the United States or States, and taken the oath to support the Constitution they were expected to take. To this exception it seems to me no reasonable objection can be had. To those included in it was entrusted the power of Government, and had they been true to their offices and their oaths their could have been no rebellion, and had it been attempted the Government could have given that protection to the people in the rebellious States they were entitled to. But the unfaithfulness of these officers rendered the Government powerless to prevent the rebellion or to protect those who would have been and have been loyal could they have had protection. Those rendered ineligible to hold office are not disfranchised, but all the

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1867.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican Convention at Williamsport, Wednesday last, did its work well. The nomination of the Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS is of course peculiarly gratifying to us here, where he is known best; and though there were ten ballotings, and the contestants were all honorable and fit men, there is no question that his nomination—which was on the tenth ballot—will be not only cheerfully acquiesced in, but hailed everywhere as an eminently judicious selection, backed as it is by elevation of character, solid acquirements, freshness of intellect and tried capacity. We think we may say without fear of contradiction, the decisions of no Judge on the Bench have been so uniformly sustained as those made by Judge WILLIAMS, our candidate. They have come to be quoted in and out of the State as good law, and it is doubtful whether it could have been possible to bring forward another name more acceptable to the bar. Judge WILLIAMS is in the prime of life, and as an occupant of the Supreme Bench will elevate, and, so far as depends in him, preserve the character of our Judiciary. His nomination we cannot but regard as not only the forerunner of certain success before the people, but as a good omen in the politics of our State. In placing such a man as Judge WILLIAMS in nomination the Republican party has honored itself; and we are entirely confident that hundreds and thousands there are in the State, who, though not usually voting with us, will esteem it a privilege to contribute to his elevation to the Supreme Bench.

SENATOR WADE'S SPEECH

When the distinguished Senator's speech at Lawrence, Kansas, was first published, it was kindly supposed by his friends to be incorrectly reported, particularly as to what he said on the relations of capital and labor. Subsequent evidences, however, prove it to have been published substantually as spoken. Of his views on general politics, or especially on the reconstruction question, we have no remarks or criticism to offer. His views on the question of property, labor and capital, we can by no means approve. We give the following extracts from the report:

"Mr. Wade then said that as he had kept in advance of the people in the great strife between freedom and slavery, he would do the same in the contest which had just commenced for extending the right of suffrage to women. He was unqualifiedly in favor of equal rights for all things without regard to nationality and color, but without regard to sex."

And then, after some thoughts on familiar themes of politics he introduces the labor question.

"Senator Wade then proceeded to say that there was another question on which he would express his views, although his remarks might differ from him in opinion. We had disposed of the question of slavery, and now that of labor and money must pass through the ordeal. The shadow of the approaching struggle between these two great interests was already upon us, and it would do no good to turn our backs upon the question. It must be met. Property was not equally divided, and a more equal distribution of capital must be brought about. The Congress should not have done so much for the slave cannot widely expand the terrible distinction which exists between the man that labors and the man that does not. Applause.

"If you dullheads, said the speaker, can't see this, the women will, and will act upon it. *It will not be long before the laborers will demand of manufacturers, upon the eve of an election, what will you do for us? and they will throw a satisfactory answer.* It is not right or just that any man should be compelled to labor until life is worn out and being is a curse. The Almighty did not intend that this should be the case, nor will it always remain so. *More leisure must be given to the people for mental accomplishment*, and labor-saving machines had not yet fulfilled their mission, since they have failed to effect that result."

Mr. WADE's self-congratulation on having occupied an advanced position among Radicals, and his expressed determination to keep in the advance, prepare us for the extravagant and dangerous sentiments which follow these statements in his Kansas speech. The question of capital and labor which he introduced has no visible connection with the political subjects with which he introduced it, and his sentiments on that question are not entitled to respect on the score of his correct opinions and action on those subjects. While, therefore, we entertain a kindly consideration for Mr. WADE as a member of the Republican Union party, we take the liberty of dissenting from, and protesting against, the doctrines which he promulges—rather crudely and by sample, it is true, but with sufficient clearness to define their character.

It did not require the statement of a Senator to inform people that property is not *equally* divided. It did not become a Senator to make the statement, if he meant by not equally, not *justly*. And if, in saying "a more equal distribution of capital must be wrought out," he meant a promise to one class of the people, it must convey a menace to another part. The Senator may, of course, promise and threaten for himself, but what authority has he to pledge Congress to the position which he assumes? And is it altogether consonant with the dignity of a United States Senator to suggest, and almost to bid for, a clamor at the polls for *class legislation*—a species of legislation which is always regarded with disfavor and apprehension in a republic? We fondly hope Congress will keep off the perilous ground marked out for its occupancy and action on this question. Congress has never yet, in the history of this country, given any indication of seeing what the Honorable Senator professes to see, a "*terrible distinction* between the man who labors and him who does not."

The Senator says, "It is not right or just that any man should be compelled to labor until life is worn out and being is a curse. The Almighty did not intend that this should be the case, nor will it always remain so. More leisure must be given to the people for mental accomplishment, and labor-saving machines had not yet fulfilled their mission, since they have failed to effect that result."

Now, without going into detail of the points on which they differ, the whole case, as to its results, may be presented in the practical, direct, common sense statements of the two generals, in which, no doubt, the others concur.

General SICKLES, in his letter asking to be relieved from the command of his military district, and requesting a Court of Inquiry, says that he does this in order that he may vindicate himself "from the accusation of the Attorney General, published, it is presumed, with the approval of the President." He adds, that "Congress having declared these so-called State Governments illegal, the declaration of the Attorney General, that military authority has not superceded them, prevents the execution of the reconstruction acts, disarms me of means to protect life, property, or the rights of citizens, and menaces all interest in these States with ruin."

Gen. SHERIDAN writes a letter to Gen. GRANT which has all the directness and sincerity of that great soldier's character. SHERIDAN thinks that Mr. STANBERY's interpretation of the law on registration practically opens "a broad and macadamized road for perjury and fraud to travel on."

We have no hesitation in saying, that any twelve or twelve thousand men worthy to sit on a jury and judge of evidence, would, without having the box, decide that the antecedent probabilities, and the attendant circumstances, and the consequences as far as yet seen, all go to show that the Generals have understood the law correctly, and that the Attorney General has obscured, twisted and perverted it from its true significancy and design. Whether this has been an original conception of the President's counsellor, or a happy after thought of his own, on the failure of his veto, makes no difference.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENTS.

Co-operative movements are the order of the day in the manufacturing and trade world. In nearly every considerable city and town, associations have either been proposed or formed, and the prospect is that the time will not be long before the labor problem will begin to feel the influence of these enterprises. It is not to be expected that success will be the result in every instance,—some will fail of necessity, for mismanagement and folly will crop out in this as in other things. But a certain proportion will succeed, and the beneficial results will be speedy and permanent. In some of the manufacturing districts, large proprietors are moving, and some have already consolidated. And in the N. Y. *Economist* we have the following interesting statement:

"Another important movement is about to take place in this city. Sufficient capital has been raised to start a co-operative establishment, whose object is to sell goods house, and it only remains to complete the details of the organization. The originators of the plan are to employ experienced managers, and salesmen fitted for the place, who are now in large establishments, but who have no prospect of rising, not because they have not qualification, but because there are no vacancies. It is said to be the largest establishment in this city who, having a percentage on the sales, pay as high as $25,000 a year. How are making even more.

"It is expected that the new house will not be in a marble building, but where rent is moderate. Silk and cotton packages will be the staples. The house is as if bought in Broadway. By such economies it is expected that a saving of 25 per cent. can be saved, and this sum will enable the projectors to sell goods cheap. Country merchants will be expected to become stockholders, or if they do not, it is in the scheme that they will be seen, in part, for their services to divide the profits, according to the amount of their purchases. Meanwhile, capital has a share, and the profits and management go to the labor. It is believed that if the concern is wisely managed the final result will be that the whole establishment in a few will be forced into the measure. Then hosts of middle men, commercial travelers, and high-salaried clerks will be dispensed."

In Cincinnati experience has demonstrated several important things. In 1852 forty-two mechanics, thrown out of employment by a strike, organized the Cabinet-maker's Union, each putting in $50. The shares are now worth $400. The men were Germans, and last year, besides wages, each man received $200 in dividends. The total dividends paid in 1866, for the three years preceding, amounted to $42,000; besides which they paid $42,000 interest money, mostly to their own members, we believe. They estimate their property now at $100,000, and each member of the Association owns the house he lives in. There are twenty-three members.

The Queen City Furniture Company, the Cincinnati Furniture Association, and the Chairmakers' Union, were started in 1862-5, and have lead a similar experience. All of them sprang from one furniture establishment, and all the members are Germans. To these facts the Cincinnati *Commercial* adds the following:

"They are, generally, the better class of workmen, and hence their wages-rooms presents as fine a show of furniture as any in the city. Not having to divide their own employers, they never have any trouble with strikes. It makes little difference to them what their wages are, since they get all that the sale of the products of their labor yields. Neither does the eight-hour system trouble them. They work by the piece, and when their days are long they live in rather comfortable, they put in all the time they can, many of them working twelve or fourteen hours a day.

It must have occurred to those who can go back thirty years in the politics of our country that Mr. SEWARD, in traveling to Boston to celebrate the dedication of the grand Masonic Temple there, was slightly out of place. The distinguished Secretary rode into public life on the high wave of Anti-Masonry, with Mr. WEED for his guide and champion. Opposition to Masonry was his hobby, his sole stock-in-trade for a long time; and he is credited with holding the old grudge against Mr. CLAY to such an extent that he felt like doing him more harm than good,—in fact even now, we believe, it is an open question whether or not he did not act as he felt.

Although Mr. SEWARD's hostility to Masonry—if not hostility to the Institution, the chance of turning it to an account—may have gone by; yet he seems to have felt that, while the President received and bestowed the honors intended on the occasion, it would be as well for him to see a friend or two in another part of the city. At any rate, we see nothing of Mr. SEWARD in connection with the Masonic proceedings. It is to be presumed that he is not yet ranked among the brothers of the Order; though it is not probable that, so far as he himself is concerned, he would find any difficulty in conquering his prejudices; for one who has changed as he has on the slavery question would probably experience no trouble in that line. —Mr. SEWARDIS, of course, entitled to the excuse he made to the Boston Masons—"family afflictions"—which had for some time past prevented his attending public dinners. No one will question the validity of the excuse, but why did not Mr. SEWARD think of it in North Carolina; and as for that, why did he leave Washington at all?

GUNPOWDER is reckoned a dangerous article to have around when there is a fire and consequent danger of explosion, involving the loss of property and life. It is, therefore, stored in magazines, fireproof and separate from other buildings. To keep any large quantity of it in a city store or warehouse would expose the owner thereof to prosecution. Stringent regulations are also made against the storing of oil or the keeping of large quantities of friction matches in places where they endanger property. But the damage to property and life, from the explosion of guapowder and from conflagration by oil or matches, are far less than that produced by intoxicating liquor taken into the human stomach. Yet this article is not subject to any such prohibitory regulations. On the contrary, it is permitted to be sold in public houses, and the permits are sold by authority of law, and the proceeds of the sale are put into the public Treasury. No account is made of the disease, poverty, sorrow and loss incurred by the traffic, although these consequences are known to attend it—unless, indeed, it is taken into the account in this way, that the more a man sells, the more he has to pay for his license. Such is the law. And in view of the comparative evils and losses occasioned by the article named, may we not exclaim, such are the caprices of legislation, occasioned by the appetites and passions of men!

GENERAL LONGSTREET says, he did not intend to coincide with the Radicals in his letters on Reconstruction, but only meant to utter the sentiments and recommendations which he deemed best adapted to promote the interests of the Southern people, his brethren. This is additional testimony to the justice and wisdom of the Reconstruction law passed by Congress, which General LONGSTREET advised the Southern people to cheerfully submit to and adopt. And the testimony is the stronger, because indirect and coming from one who has no personal partialities for Congress which created the law, or for the party which approves it. General LONGSTREET's statement also confirms the position that we have long ago taken, viz: that the Republican Union party are the best friend that the Southern people have, while their recreant old political leaders have deserted them, and the Democratic party that they too much trusted, has first attempted, for its own ends, to cheat them, and failing in that, has dropped them with contempt. If the Southern people will listen to General LONGSTREET's counsel, and conform to the just requirements of the laws of Congress, their path will be straight, short and safe to their proper position in the Union.

THE Sultan of Turkey having signified his assent to the proposition made by the Great Powers of Europe for a joint commission to arrange for a settlement of the Eastern Question, the sovereignty of the people of Candia will speedily follow. This humiliation will prove the forerunner of the downfall of Turkey, and the future of the Mediterranean quarter of the globe will be materially affected by it. Looking on the map of the world, and contemplating our opening relations with the East in connection with our steam lines to China and railroad across the Continent, it is not difficult to perceive that the United States have a deep interest in the question. Happily, too, we are in a position to grasp the advantages which the probable solution of the Turkish question will confer.

IT is gratifying to have the *corps diplomatique* at Washington enlarged by the representatives of foreign nations which have not hitherto sent ministers to our Government. Two have lately been added, one from Greece and another from Turkey. The first is Mr. RANGABE, and the second EDWARD BLAQUE BAY—not yet arrived. It is singular and complimentary, as well as gratifying, that the Sultan has sent not a Mohammedan, but a Christian, as his representative to this nation, Mr. BLAQUE being a Christian by profession. He was son-in-law, by his first marriage, to Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, of New York city.

WHILE the Democratic party in Virginia is "no whar," to use the provincialism of the locality, the process of registration shows that the Union Republicans are very numerous and well united. In fact, it is evidently possessed of numbers and strength to hold its own, and to carry forward the interests of the State. We do not vouch for its absolute certainty of success at once, but it seems to have a constitution and prospects as good as new political parties have generally, and to have as fair a chance of success, if, with ordinary diligence and caution, it shall act wisely and justly for the public good.

AS YET the address published as from MAXIMILIAN written immediately after his capture, stands as genuine. No proof to sustain the conjecture of forgery has yet appeared. Should it turn out to be genuine, and true that he has been released and will spare for Austria, he will have the satisfaction of witnessing the effect of the document—a turn of affairs which it is apparent he did not contemplate as possible when he wrote it.

IT seems to be well established that up to the capture of Queretaro through the treason of LOPEZ, the Imperialists were successful; and it is furthermore asserted on good authority that on all occasions MAXIMILIAN displayed the most brilliant courage and soldierly qualities. But for the LOPEZ betrayal its capture would not have taken place.

BILL BACKHOUSE, as he was well known in this vicinity, but otherwise known as "W. H. C. King," of the New Orleans *Times*, in a double-leaded editorial calls General Sheridan's letter declining to extend the time for registration in Louisiana, defiant, insulting and disrespectful. This Backhouse or King murdered in cold blood a citizen of this city, Arthur Magill, while the latter was temporarily employed in the *Crescent* office in that city. Up to the time of General Butler's arrival in New Orleans he was a violent rebel of the small potato class, but on account of his Northern birth, and through loud professions of loyalty, he was enabled to get possession of a printing office after the occupation of the city by Federal troops, and for a while his paper was regarded as faithful to the Government. When Mr. Johnson became President, Backhouse embraced the cause of the rebels, and his paper is now their organ.

THE MURDER OF COL. RIDDLE.—In the Philadelphia Common Council on Monday a special committee of five members was appointed to inquire, investigate, and ascertain whether Wm. J. Ovens, one of the Assessors of the Seventh ward, has not been guilty of a gross violation of the duties of his office, and whether the requirements of the laws and ordinances governing assessors have not been violated and disregarded by that officer, and whether his official conduct on the occasion of the late and brutal murder of Colonel Riddle has not been such as to warrant an impeachment by the Councils; and if the committee deem the evidence sufficient, they are instructed to report articles of impeachment.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* professes to know that Minister Campbell resigned the position of Minister to Mexico because Mr. Seward's instructions were to look after a speculation quite as much as the interest of the United States. It is alleged that soon after the French had landed in Mexico, and Maximilian had got somewhat established, an express company, in which a nephew of Mr. Seward was interested, shipped to Vera Cruz a large number of mules and wagons that found their way into the Imperial service, and that the nephew of our Secretary of State, who was interested in the mules and wagons, joined the fortunes of Maximilian, and remained with him through all his successes and reverses even to the hour of his capture.

THE speculators in breadstuffs have commenced to croak, and false reports of crop failures are afloat. Several reports of the kind have been telegraphed from different points in the West, but they have been promptly corrected. A writer who has traveled through Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Ohio says crops never looked better—corn included. He says he heard a man offer to deliver in Richmond, Indiana, before January, 1868, at the option of the buyer, 200,000 bushels wheat at $1 50 a bushel.

GEN. WEITZEL, now attached to the topographical corps of the regular army, with the rank of Major, will have charge of the surveys for a canal around the Falls of the Ohio on the Indiana side. The New Albany *Ledger* remarks: "The scheme for a canal around the falls on the Indiana side is not an idle one. The Government realized the vast importance of such a canal during the war, and it is determined to build it now and thus provide against any further exigency."

ALTHOUGH Secretary Stanton stands alone in the Cabinet in resisting Executive usurpation, yet the people are with him and will sustain him to the end. It is no secret that the Secretary realizes in General Grant a warm and effective supporter.

GEN. RAWLINGS'S SPEECH

General Grant's Views Reflected.

UNION---LOYALTY----EQUALITY.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

We published, on Saturday, the speech of Major General Rawlings, to his old friends and neighbors at Galena, upon the present condition of political affairs. This speech has a peculiar significance. General Rawlings is the Chief of Staff to General Grant. He was General Grant's personal friend, and Chief of Staff during the entire war. He shares the confidence of the General of the army more than any other man in the country, and the merits that confidence because of his great personal integrity and patriotism, and for his ability as a soldier and an executive officer. The speech of General Rawlings is a careful and deliberate review of the political history of the last six years, and, while it will excite especial interest as coming from a gentleman of his standing and attainments, it will not be less interesting when accepted by the public as an exposition, to some extent, of the views and opinions of General Grant.

General Rawlings's speech will be welcomed by every Republican and Union man, North and South, who wishes order and peace restored on right principles. The Union can more intimonious operation, and civil and political equality enjoyed by the whole people freely, and without partiality, or obstruction.

Conclusive reasoning failed to arrive, the Government dispatches being merely advisory of a probable sale of the territory, the temporary "overseer" of the capital-province threatened a delegation of Creoles, Liberians and Aleutian fishermen that waited upon him with the usual punishment if they showed any feeling of premature satisfaction at their deliverance from the despotism of the Fur Company.

The few people resident at Sitka at that season of the year—when the Fur Company's vessels have nearly all departed to trade and purchase skins and walrus' teeth—showed a timid enthusiasm that the corporation which has so long ruled them with an iron hand is about to quit the country. Since 1802 it had been known that Russia and the United States were chaffering for the exchange of this territory, but the American whalers on the Russian coast had seemed to discredit the idea, as well as the San Francisco fishers and ice cutters.

There were no more than two hundred people living in New Archangel at that time. Fears were entertained that if the news were made known to the Koloschian tribes, who dwell upon the southern shelf of land nearest the United States, their hereditary antipathy to the Russians would result in outbreak and similar atrocities to those that mark the storming of Sitka, sixty years ago by these same savages.

This is the extent of the news that my authorities possess, but they are more explicit information upon the present condition of our new Arctic purchase than I have yet seen.

Sitka is built upon a ledge of rocks upon a bay as smooth as the Delaware, that is never frozen over and gives harborage for large vessels, though to this time few have anchored there of a greater tonnage than 400. The administrator's residence is built of seasoned logs, curiously inlaid, and gabled after the Russian manner. It is a hundred feet square, surmounted with a light house, and flanked with a blockade and block-house, mounting ship guns. The population, when the fur season is over, is close to twelve hundred souls.

There is fog around the place three hundred days in the year, but the strong sea seldom freeze more than three weeks in all the winter. One Greek temple, elaborately built, the adornments of which were sent from European Russia one Protestant mission church, and one school, with a public library attached, were the features of the capital, and there were strong storehouses and a barrack there. Three-fourths of the people were Creoles, the half-breeds between Russian and Indian, and though the official society was very good, there was no law, strictly speaking, but the arbitrary decrees of the Fur Company. The marked was scanty in other meat than roebuck and the smaller wild mutton. Peas, cauliflowers, potatoes, beets, cabbage, celery, parsnips, onions, strawberries, cranberries, whortleberries and cranberries were common.

Salmon could be bought at three silver rouibles the hundred pounds (about $2 25), and cod, herring and halibut were plentiful. There were but two vessels at St. Paul, which is one of the Island of Kodiak, descendants of exiles that shipped before the mast and took refuge there. Although was the general vice, but the Indians were in continual fear of the Russians; the former are attached to the country, it giving them subsistence for very little labor, and they have developed only the superficial energies of the province, whose real riches are worthy the consideration of enterprise. The wood is dense, but soggy there, and will not burn but after two seasons housing. Wheat and rye scarcely exist.

The Fur Company have cleared off the territory half a million roubles annually, but owing to the universal corruption in Russia only a fourth of this is distributed among the stockholders. There is coal in profusion, copper in vast deposits, and native sulphur without limit. The Esquimaux and Aleutians are clever at carving, and the latter are famous for their skill to build the handsomest seal-skin boats in the world, some of them as light as silk. Fifty thousand pounds of walrus ivory have been exported in one year. The crows in the streets of Sitka are exceedingly daring and numerous, and the hogs eat only fish, so that their meat has a flavor of the latter, which gives a sickly one-third the people annually. Near by there are millions of canvas-back ducks, whose eggs are laid and hatched only in this region. They are very large and delicious.

It is a thousand miles less between San Francisco and Japan by the Aleutian Islands than by Honolulu, and the former are natural cooling places. The Russians have had a continual wrangle here with the Russians, and trouble is anticipated with them when they hear that the Yankees are in possession.

"A Short Horse is Soon Curried."

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Inside of those eight months we elevated the *Gazette* from the lowest to the highest, and to-day enjoy a much larger share of business patronage than any of our contemporaries, not excepting the *Dispatch*, as a glance at our advertising columns will sufficiently attest. Having shown our patronage to be greater than the *Commercial* or *Dispatch*, we now rest the controversy. Any person still doubtful on the subject may obtain all the necessary figures from Hon. B. A. Weaver, at the United States Assessor's office, as our space is much too valuable to keep them standing.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Entertaining very grave "doubts" of the reported "prosperity" of our neighbor, we called on Mr. Weaver yesterday, and got the "exact figures" which we give below, copied from the official returns on file in his office, will enable the reader to judge how far the *Gazette* is justified in boasting of its success.

List of Incomes Returned by the leading newspaper publishers of Pittsburgh for the past year:

J. E. Foster, *Dispatch*,	$18,333
J. G. Siebuck, *Chronicle*,	12,500
A. McNeil, *Dispatch*,	11,333
D. W. Rook, *Dispatch*,	7,000
C. D. Brigham, *Commercial*,	1,166
James P. Barr, *Post*,	1,000
R. D. Thompson, *Commercial*,	0,333
F. B. Penniman, *Gazette*,	0,000
T. P. Houston, *Gazette*,	0,000
S. S. Bell, *Gazette*,	0,000

[The COMMERCIAL being published by a joint stock company, the above returns of Mr. Brigham and Mr. Thompson do not represent the income of the concern.]

The Material Aspect of the South.

A gentleman claiming to possess adequate information, writes to the *Tribune* as follows:—"Virginia seems not to be as forward in agricultural enterprise as some other States. The large towns are dull, excepting perhaps Norfolk. In North Carolina there is a fair average acreage of cotton, and a fourth more of corn planted than ever before. Both promise largely. In South Carolina the poverty of the planters is reported as having prevented as much planting as would have been done. A large area of corn is under cultivation and promises well; cotton looks flourishing. In Georgia and Florida the crops are large in area and promise well. Alabama offers an excellent prospect. Things there seem generally better materially than in the other States, with perhaps the exception of North Carolina. Louisiana and Mississippi are badly off, owing to the overwhelm in Mississippi to the want of labor also. Arkansas is not in much better condition. Texas, from all accounts, is flourishing beyond all former years. A gentleman whose duties give him a thorough insight into and knowledge of the agricultural position of the South, and who for two months has traveled through the South, estimates the probable yield of the cotton crop this year at two million and a half bales."

What Good Crops and Moderate Prices Will Do.

The Boston *Traveller* describes what, thus: "It will set the wheels of industry in motion; people will not be afraid to buy; merchants will be able to export cargoes of produce; shipbuilders will be able to build vessels, and carpenters dwelling houses; our ships can again cover every sea, in doing the carrying trade of the world; factories, foundries and machine shops can be again in operation; our copper and coal mines can again be worked with profit; distant voyages and great enterprises can be entered upon with safety; men of small incomes and salary men, poor widows and orphans can again live as comfortably as they did before the war, and all the producers of the country will be much better off; the day laborer will willingly take again the *dollar and one-half* per day, if he can have his rent, flour, provisions and coal fall in the same proportion."

GEN. MEADE ON THE ARMY.—In a short speech delivered at the *Ledger* banquet in Philadelphia, Gen. Meade paid the following just tribute to his brethren in arms now carrying out the Reconstruction measures passed by Congress over the President's veto:

It shows that the army represents the sentiments of the people, and the readiness with which the army always has done and is willing to do duty for the cause is simply because the army is the exponent of the will of the people; and he thought that he could point with pride and gratitude to the army, entrusted with the most delicate duty ever committed to any army—the reunion and rekniting of the sections of the country—to the judgment and moderation with which that duty was performed. We know that there is no danger of any Pretorian band usurping the liberties of our country, or any danger threatening the preservation of the Government, because the army is the people the right of all citizens without distinction of color of the nation is their Government.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

News Direct.

What the Country Is and People Are

A New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes as follows:

I have had intelligence from Russian America through Colonel de Rostoff, of the Intantry of the Russian Empire, a distinguished officer, who has served twelve years in the military district of the Caucasus, suffered wounds at Sebastopol, and who has been accredited with a command in China and an embassy to Afghanistan. He arrived in New York last April, and has had letters from Siberia by way of the Amoor country and the new steamship line from Japan to San Francisco and New York. His advices are from Sitka, March 28, and are from a military comrade of former times, who has served out an appointment with the Russian American Fur Company. Concurrent testimony to several friends make the same general statement.

They represent that on the receipt of the news of probable annexation to the United States, the towns of St. Paul and New Archangel (Sitka) were, for a day or two, merely mute with astonishment; that, on the third day, a Kamschatkan sailing vessel brought more confirmatory intelligence, and that the Deputy Administrator-General gave credence to these by haranguing the few inhabitants left in Sitka upon the beneficence of the United States Government, its riches and valor; and concluded by assuring them that the United States was only a dependency of Russia.

Conclusive reasoning failed to arrive, the Government dispatches being merely advisory of a probable sale of the territory, the temporary "overseer" of the capital-province threatened a delegation of Creoles, Liberians and Aleutian fishermen that waited upon him with the usual punishment if they showed any feeling of premature satisfaction at their deliverance from the despotism of the Fur Company.

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POLITICAL.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

The primary elections held in Crawford County last Friday, resulted in the nomination of Morrow B. Lowry, for State Senate, over Col. McCalmont, Messrs. Beatty and Ely were nominated for Assembly; John Adams, for Treasurer, and J. M. Calvin for Commissioner. The Erie *Dispatch*, in noticing Senator Lowry's nomination, says: "If he is elected, by a majority, great or small, the pill is for the people of Crawford County to swallow, and it will make the battle in Erie county so much more severe that it may have to be swallowed here also."

THE STATE CONVENTION.

George A. Frick, Esq., of Danville, is the Senatorial delegate from the Fifteenth District, and Captain M. Whitmoyer, of Columbia, is Representative delegate to the State Convention, instructed for Joshua W. Comly, Esq., for Supreme Judge.

CLARION DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

The Clarion county Democrats have nominated the following ticket: Sheriff, H. H. Neely; Treasurer, Jeremiah Best, Commissioner, W. A. Henry; Jury Commissioner, Aaron Kline; Auditor, three years, Jeremiah Hecter; Auditor, two years, Stephen Smith.

Colonel D. B. McCreery, representatives from Erie county, is a candidate for re-election. It was generally understood that Colonel McCreery was to assume the office of Adjutant General of State in October, to which he was appointed by Governor Geary.

Hon. Wm. P. Jenks, a consistent genuine free railroad member of the last Legislature, has been nominated by the Democracy of Clarion county. The Convention which nominated him adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we are in favor of a General Free Railroad Law, and opposed to any Railroad Monopoly.

The Democratic Delegate Convention assembled in Kittanning on the 18th inst., and nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Jonathan Myers; Sheriff, Charles Reed; Commissioner, Samuel C. King; Treasurer, Leonard Smith; District Attorney, John Smullen; Auditor, Benjamin Walker; Jury Commissioner, R. McIntosh.

The Atlanta *New Era*, one of the leading papers in Georgia, hoists General Grant's name for President, believing he is the only man who can lead the nation out of its gloomy political night.

A Washington correspondent says: The reports that Secretary Stanton is about to resign are false. He will not leave the Cabinet unless he is nominated for President or Vice President. Great efforts are being made to discover the exact politics of General Grant. If Radical, he will be nominated by the Republicans for the President. If not, it is probable he will be nominated by the Conservative Union party. The Republicans seem to favor General G. H. Thomas, of Virginia, now in Tennessee, next to General Grant.

Petroleum as a Substitute for Coal.

The Boston correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* gives the facts connected with the recent experiment on board the Government steamer Palos, and adds the following: "Whether the smell of the petroleum—which is supplied from tanks on deck—is likely to make the invention a nuisance in the estimation of fastidious passengers, is not stated, but undoubtedly some means will be made to obviate this possible difficulty. It will easily be seen that the novelty thus first tested here is destined to work an important revolution, not only in steamship navigation, but also in railroads and in many branches of industry, besides possibly lowering the price of coal for those domestic consumers who feel exorbitant rates most keenly, and in fact it is not easy for the imagination to set bounds to the consequences of the innovation. The apparatus by which the petroleum is burned is simple enough, but it would seem elaborate in description, and I shall not attempt to explain it. The inventor is Colonel Henry B. Foote, of Tennessee, who is here superintending the experiments, not yet completed, by which the character and usefulness of his method are to be fully tested and brought before the public."

SHOCKING BARBARITY.

Outrageous Military Rigor.

Men Flayed Alive.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* writing from Fort Sedgwick, C. T., June 16, gives the following shocking account of outrages perpetrated by military officers there:

On or about the 12th instant, within the limits of the military reservation of Fort Sedgwick, and within one mile of said fort, a soldier received twenty-five lashes for stealing a gun, the property of one Mart Code, a trader living at Julesburg. In the same week, a soldier of the 50th infantry, by orders, was laid out on the ground under a hot broiling sun, and a stake fastened to each limb, to which he was firmly bound, thus laying him out according to a mode well known to military officers, and which is entitled "spread-eagle fashion." He was left in that position for two hours; in the meantime the buffalo gnats covered his face by thousands, causing intense suffering to the unfortunate fellow. For two hours he screamed, cried, begged, entreated, "for the love of God" to be let loose. "For two hours he roared; I couldn't stand it any longer. I tell you, sir, his face was perfectly bunged up." Such were the words of his lieutenant, concerning the keen torture the soldier underwent, to a group of officers, who, more civilized than himself, expressed deep commiseration for his sufferings.

While visiting headquarters on the morning of the 15th we heard that a white citizen was to receive one hundred lashes some time during the day, for giving a few drinks of whisky to soldiers. You may imagine how shocked we were on learning of such an almost unheard of thing. There was neither trial nor court martial, merely a summary dismissal after the manner of a Turkish Cadi or a Pasha. "Let him have one hundred lashes. Those were the ominous words, and which grate so harshly on an American ear. What a fuss is kicked up all through the country because a child is flogged by its teacher or parent; but here in this country is an intelligent man, in the prime of life, of stalwart frame, but, at the time we are speaking of, sick of a disease which, like a cancer, had eaten up his very features, stripped and flogged before two hundred soldiers. But to the recital:

Some five days ago, according to reliable authority, a stranger giving his name as Hendricks, made his appearance at Pole Creek, in the vicinity of Wilson's ranche. He was incapacitated by disease from performing manual labor. He loitered around the ranche until the night of the 14th, when he was accosted by two men dressed in citizen's garb, who politely requested him to buy them some whisky, at the same time furnishing him with the requisite funds. He willingly acceded to the request, and in a few moments delivered to them a bottle of whisky. In about an hour afterwards he was arrested and brought into the guard-house of the 10th infantry. At nine A. M. of the 15th his case was reported to Colonel R. J. Hodge of the 50th, by Lieutenant Long, of Co. F, 50th infantry. About twelve o'clock the wretched culprit was brought forth escorted by two soldiers. Complete preparations had already been made for the punishment. A post, standing, with a board nailed transversely, was planted firmly in the ground. About two hundred soldiers and a small squad of citizens had gathered to witness the unusual proceedings. Two soldiers with plaited thongs in their hands stood on the right and left of the cross. On the soldiers with their instruments of torture and his unfortunate victim gazing in dismay, Lieutenant Lantz informed the sergeant that he did not order his punishment, but that he "would like to see him flogged." On hearing this, the leader's countenance, of company F, assumed, by two soldiers, divested him of every article of clothing, with the exception of a thin shirt. They then bound him to the cross, with his arms stretched to the utmost. When all was ready the sergeant gave the signal to proceed. The men detailed to strike raised their arms aloft, and swinging the long lash over their shoulders, at one on the right brought the whistling, hissing lash full on the naked hips of the man, who sprang convulsively upward as if shot. A blood-curdling, ghastly, reddish wale, streaked with blood, marked the spot. This blow was succeeded by one delivered from the soldier on the left, and was followed by another upheaving of the victim's body. Now they fell thick and fast, like the redoubling strokes of a smith's trip-hammer. The man sprang from side to side, writhed in very anguish, upward and down as if pierced by red-hot irons, down as if lifeless, only to be roused into fiercer action by an application of the lash to parts untouched.

The cords, muscles and veins of the body swelled as if bursting; his screams, cries, groans and piercing shrieks, which rent the air, found faithful echoes in the sympathizing hearts of the unwilling spectators, and curdled the very blood with horror. Before sixteen strokes had been administered blood was welling in reddish streams down his naked legs and filling his shoes. Blood was splashed over some of the spectators. After the fiftieth stroke the body assumed a blackish color, and the skin hung in strips and flakes. Men stopped their ears and turned away from the horrid sight. The soldier citizen named F. L. Seward who witnessed the whole affair, turned to Lieut. Lantz and said, "For God's sake, stop that; you will kill him." Lantz, disposing the bleeding body, and received enough, motioned the executioners to desist. On closer examination we found his body lacerated in the most horrible manner. The upper portion of his hips was perfectly raw, his back was livid. After the flogging had ceased he was ordered by Lantz from the reservation. He managed with some difficulty to put on his le

LONGSTREET REINFORCED.

er from Gen. Jeff. Thompson.

LOUISVILLE, June 16, 1867.

Pension, Esq.,

AR FRIEND: You desire me to write feelings and opinions under the existing condition of the country. Your friendme in the dark days of the late war, were political enemies, gives you the command my services in any way that turn your kindness, and therefore I will with your request, and in as few words ble express my sentiments. I might e whole ground when I say that I concur in the sentiments of General ongstreet, but General Longstreet was sional soldier, who fought like a hero, ndered like a brave knight who was), and he may not go far enough in his e to place himself right before the herefore I, who was a civilian before , and only buckled on my sabre to conertain "rights" (as was the case with es on either side,) I can go further neral Longstreet, for I have resumed al status and have not changed my oc-

you, then, plainly that I never fought ed States because I hated the United I never fought the North because I e North. I did not desire to be one iota n I was under the flag of the Union; e was an abstract political principle of ghts and four thousand of my dead- irth of African slaves that I thought ly be saved *out* of the Union. From hostile gun fired by John Brown at Ferry until the 5th day of June, 1865, surrendered my troops, I was a fair, and consistent enemy of Abolitionism ds who fought their battles; but when n came and starvation and ruin stared en and children in the face, I followed uple of my noble leaders—surrendered ilitical rights and became one of ed but still proud people. r had been no "boy's play. Our r was no farce. No politician it to do with the finale, and our proudnoblest simply received a parole saying, *I not be interfered with by the United States to, so long as he observes this parole, and to force where he may reside.*" This as our actual condition on July 1st, 1865. et time a million of soldiers stacked ms and resumed the peaceful pursuits And in two short years we have taken rides in the march of improvement and uction. We have not been asked to dominant party, nor to kiss the rod ive us; but the victors have the right to all we make the brave men our friends day, or shall we make the cowards through fear?" And they, only, have to make the laws, which we have sinright to obey, or leave the country, or sions in our own land.

proper policy for the victors to pursue is province to dismiss neither have I a complain, nor will I presume to advise. imply set my soldiers an example of pa industry and enterprise, to build up our fortunes and make the land bloom again e, confidence and plenty; therefore I will a' courtesies and favors that the law and, and not let my individual likes kes interfere with my duty to the coun which my children at least have an interean now but repeat what I had occasion e once before: "Apologies for the past mises for the future would indicate of confidence in my own uprightness. simply done what I conceived to duty, and I propose to do it now." Confederate Government wiped out Rights the first year of its existence—a war wiped out slavery, and wiped out onfederacy, so they are obsolete ideas: he plain question now presented us is, you accept citizenship under our terms tained in this law?" and I emphatically Yes! Let each and every white man in uth say, "Abstract ideas or obsolete the hall not govern me, for I shall look facts face as they exist, and make the st of the future, without stopping over the It is not to be presumed that I shall be to compromise my honor, or be false to lends, for I am compelled to obey the and being an elector simply gives me an unity to make the laws more favorable" will confidence be restored, and plenty d once more.

Yours, most respectfully,

M. JEFF. THOMPSON.

ODDEUS STEVENS'S POLICY.

scation and Long Probation.

erview of Southern Editor.

Drake, one of the editors of the Union gs *Times*, who is now traveling in the ern States, had an interview, a few days , with Thaddeus Stevens at his home. We Mr. Drake's interesting report of the con-

lisited Lancaster, and in the forenoon of y, 23d instant, obtained an audience. Mr. ns was in his fine library, quite feebly, but intellectually more vigorous, pt and lucid than is usual in men seventyyears old. He is tall, and has the bone arge man, but is now very thin in flesh. face and head are both good—the eye unin; the mouth, with its thin, closed lips he strong jaw, tell the secret of the life, and love of despotic power and revenge fills his heart and keeps the man alive. first entering the room by a door, h gave me a full view of the man, there something so like a smile on his face, that ught his heart and his speeches, his conce and his words were not in harmony. soon flitted, and from that time to the close- interview, the whole countenance—from grand arched forehead to the hard chin—was ery ideal of cold, pitiless intellect. I told who I was, the views I entertained, and re- tated that he would say nothing to me which would desire kept secret. As he had been ng a great deal and was quite exhausted, I ferred to question rapidly, and confine my to leading topics. The most of the conation was heard by a gentleman who called me, and who can vouch for its correctness, is almost verbal.

old him I had come to hear from him, whom garded as the great head and master of his y, just what his party demanded and where demands would stop—upon what terms at what probable time his party would recize the Southern States as equal members he Government—and to ask his interpreta- of the present measure of reconstruction, n prefacing the question with the remark, it was an indelicate one to a gentleman, I ed:

Do you pursue your harsh policy as a party sure for the purpose of intimidation?"

e answered at once: "I do nothing merely party purposes. I propose such acs is equitable, and resting upon principles of

But, Mr. Stevens, by what provision of the stitution are you warranted in perverting to made to resolve a doubtful question, and the it itself to make which was doubtful, into excuse for going beyond its purposes, in ting the defeated so harshly as you pro-

The Constitution does not enter into the stion—has nothing to do with it at all. made an issue of war. The North- other wisely or unwisely it is no use now to nire—accepted the issue and conquered you. a thousand acts, which some of my party m now to forget, the Government recognized as a belligerent nation, and your defeat left no rights under the Constitution, nor any im to be treated by its provisions. While were belligerents, I regarded you as great minals, who had forfeited all rights of person well as property. I propose to deal with a by the laws of war, and though not caring have these laws exercised to the full extent hanging the poor devils, I regard it as a matof the simplest equity to punish you by fines least to indemnify loyal men for the damage stained at your hands."

"Will you persist in your confiscation mease, Mr. Stephens—will you be satisfied with less?"

"No, sir. Anything less would be unjust to se wronged by your crime."

"Will you be able to bring your party to your iport?"

"I do not know—we had hard work to secure passage of the Military Bill—but I shall e care of myself, and devote all my strength d ability on this measure of justice."

"Well, Mr. Stevens, there are good men in e South; honest men, who took an oath of alty to the United States Government in od faith, upon the assurance that they would treated as citizens. The unsettled condition politics bears hardly upon them. Lands are useless, and industry is discouraged. If you and I say you because you are your party—tend to perfect the proposed confiscation, do quickly. Do not torment the South by delay d deception. Bring Wilson home, and don't him tell any more lies to honest people. Let e blame be distinct and well understood. You e consistent, and have been frank at least."

Mr. S. now complained of being overworked. begged him to answer one or two more ques-

"Would you be pleased to see organized in labama a government similar to that of Tenessee, under such men as Brownlow, a few of h, I am sorry to say, we have among us—lt. Stafford, for instance?"

He replied hesitatingly, "It is not a matter of en at all; it would depend upon circumstances ng principles. We would inquire whether on had a State and"—

I here interrupted, feeling that he was dodging, and asked the following question:

"Suppose, sir, Alabama should organize a overnment enfranchising the negro, providing r his education, and giving ample guarantees for his protection, before the courts and in ociety, and under that government should send od men, who could take the 'test oath,' to ongress, would you admit her to representa-

Without a moment's pause, he answered with strong emphasis, "No, sir," and thus losed the interview.

THE COTTON CROP.—Our reports from all he cotton growing States are of a most enouraging character. Though the planters ave devoted more ground than usual to heat, oats and other cereals, a wide area of and has been planted with cotton, and the rop is everywhere in a flourishing condition. Especially is this true of Georgia. A gentlenan who has recently returned from an extenive tour through that State informs us that he saw on every hand luxuriant fields of cotton, whose appearance gladdened the hearts of the people, and filled them with hope for the future. Some Georgia planters are confident that the yield will be larger than at any time within the past ten years, if the season continues to be auspicious.

The St. Paul and Pacific Railroad machine shops and car works, at St. Paul, were destroyed by fire Tuesday. Loss $150,000, insured for about $50,000.

MAXIMILIAN'S FALL.

Who Will Regenerate Mexico?

(From the London Times, June 12.)

On the 12th of June, 1864—just three years ago this very day—Maximilian of Austria, made his entry into the City of Mexico, and assumed the command of his new empire. He is now a prisoner, and the last news is that he is to be tried by courtmartial, but we are not told on what charge. Juarez, into whose hands he has fallen, refused to give Mr. Seward any previous assurance that the captive's life would be spared, but the wishes of the American government must have some weight with the Mexican chief, and will, we trust suffice to turn the scale in favor of humanity and reason.

We have no reason to doubt the authenticity of the intelligence at length received of the circumstances of Maximilian's downfall, and, indeed, though the successive reports have been conflicting, the statements themselves have been rather premature than false. The capture of Queretaro was announced some days before the place had actually fallen; but the event was certain, and the question one of time alone. It was perfectly true that the Imperial cause had become hopeless, that the ascendancy of the Republicans was established, and that flight or capture presented the sole alternative before the unfortunate Maximilian. The information since received is not only circumstantial, but precise. On the 15th of last month the city of Queretaro, with the whole of the Imperial garrison, fell into the hands of the Republicans. An outpost, it seems, was taken by surprise; the Imperialists were thrown into confusion; and at last, after endeavoring to effect a retreat, were obliged to surrender at discretion. Not only the Emperor Maximilian, but his Generals Castillo and Mejia, were, we are told, among the prisoners. No mention is made of Miramon in the dispatch; but as he had been seriously wounded in a sortie from the place a few days previously, it is improbable that he could have escaped. All the war material, stores and munitions of the Imperialists became the spoils of the conquerors, and the power of the party itself is for the present at an end.

So ends, in short, this episode of intervention in Mexico. The French army has been withdrawn, the empire has collapsed, and the House of Hapsburg depends for his life on the clemency of an Indian soldier, and the autocracy of the country is more complete than it ever was before. That the experiment of interference has been a disastrous failure cannot be denied, and yet the least faults were those of the unhappy Prince who endures the crown of the misfortune. He had not all the qualities of a great ruler; but his merits were above the average, and if he had been a miracle of wisdom and genius it is doubtful if he would have fared much better. The Mexicans, or rather a large faction of the Mexicans, would have none of him except under coercion, and the United States insisted that the coercion should not be applied. The French army of occupation served to keep the disaffected party in awe. Juarez himself, though gaining ground, and little by little tranquility and civilization were making themselves felt. Then came the interdict from Washington; the French —that is to say, the political—shield was withdrawn, Maximilian exchanged a protected throne for the leadership of a native faction fighting for power. The fight has gone against him, and Mexico is now what it was in 1862—perhaps something worse.

Before the European intervention Juarez was President of the republic—that is to say, as far as Mexico had any organized government it was in the hands of the faction of which Juarez was chief. This man, who is an Indian of pure blood, had established for the moment the superiority of his own party, called the liberal party, over that represented by Marquez and Miramon, the late allies of Maximilian. It has even been argued that his success expressed something more than the temporary ascendancy of a faction, and that at the time when the French deposed him he was preparing to put the affairs of Mexico on a better and more stable footing. We can only say that matters have been true, and that the man into whose hands the destinies of the country have been thrown may really prove to have been endowed with the will and the power to govern. So far, however, as our own experience went we had no evidence of such promise. Our countrymen in Mexico fared little better under Juarez than under his predecessors, though it may be admitted that he never proceeded to such extremities of outrage as was committed by Miramon. It is in his favor at present that he represents in the struggle for life or death and independence. It may be supposed, too, that the defeat of the rival faction, as consummated in the capture of Queretaro, will leave Mexican parties less grossly balanced than formerly, and so invest the Liberals with greater power. We see already that the pretensions of Juarez will be disputed, but if he has prevailed over his ancient rivals, he may have little, perhaps, to fear from these new competitors. Miramon and Marquez were reputed the best soldiers in Mexico, and a remnant of European troops still adhered to the cause of Maximilian. Juarez, however, has got the better of these enemies, and his future work will lie with less formidable foes.

We should be willing enough to look at the affairs of Mexico from a favorable point of view, but it would be a bad promise of regeneration and amendment if a Government to inaugurate his new Presidency by the massacre of helpless prisoners. Such cruelty could do no possible good, even by way of example. Maximilian is warning enough already. No European can prince, it may be confidently presumed, will follow in his frotsteps, or seek a throne for himself in the famous halls of Montezuma. If Mexicans manage their own affairs, or, at any rate, must get assistance from their own side of the Atlantic. The experiment of European intervention was costly and unpopular even before the American dictated that it should be hopeless. Nobody will go to Mexico again. The warning to intruders is sufficient, and Juarez could add nothing to its force by vindictive cruelties. The Latin race, who do not exceed in numbers the population of an English city, must look to their own destinies, and settle themselves, if they can, under the government of a native Indian. At any rate, Europe will meddle with them no more. What the United States will do remains to be seen. *They* probably—and we must admit, against expectation—*the civilizing agency of a foreign power*, an agency which would at least have given Mexico an organized government, though not the political institutions. Mexico has now, as will have been seen from the style of the dispatches we published yesterday, a purely republican government, but it exists in fact only by force. Practically there is no government in Mexico at all, *and the empire of 1864 has disappeared only to make room for the anarchy of 1867.*

STATE ITEMS.

The proposed new Seminary building at Clarion has been let by the Board of Trustees to Mr. S. H. Bates, of Erie, Pa., for about $50,000. The work will be commenced at once.

The midge has made its appearance in the white wheat, in Dauphin county, but the red wheat has not been damaged to any extent.

The Philadelphia City Councils on Monday again refused to give President Johnson a reception on his return from Boston.

The larceny of books and papers at the State Capital was quite an extensive one, no less than one thousand copies of the Adjutant General's very voluminous report being recovered from the junk shop and paper mill. The Adjutant General's reports were those which had been intended for distribution among the members of the Legislature, and were not taken from the Adjutant General's office, nothing being missing from that department. A number of United States mail bags were recovered. A partner of Rapp, the receiver, named Taussig, has been arrested and held to bail.

A general jail delivery took place at Meadville on Friday afternoon, no less than ten prisoners escaping through the iron door which leads from the jail to the workhouse, which latter institution was undergoing repairs. Five were recaptured, and Sheriff Peck offers a reward of fifty dollars for the capture of the following convicts: Lewis Deyo and M. L. Seager, formerly employed on the Atlantic & Great Western Railway. Deyo is about five feet six inches in height, and weighs about 175 pounds. Seager is about five feet nine inches in height, and weighs about 180 pounds; wore a mustache; large Roman nose. W. H. Goodman, has black hair, black eyes; rather slim. Jos. Morris, tall, spare-faced and broad-shouldered. His mother lives about seven miles from Warren. Ohio. Aretus Henderson, lived in Troy township, Crawford county, tall and very slim, dark hair and whiskers.

A large salt establishment is about to be erected on Bivson's Run, on the Clarion river.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have just received a handsome steam fire engine from the Amoskeag Works for use at Altoona.

The Board of Trustees of the Antietam National Cemetery met at Sharpsburg, Maryland, and fixed upon September 17 as the day for the dedication of the Cemetery. Ex-Governor A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, was chosen orator for the occasion.

A terrible fire occurred at Girard, Erie county, on Tuesday night last, by which Mrs. Sooy was so badly burned that she has since died. The fire broke out in the rear of Gullliford & Hay's hardware store. Inflicting a loss of $18,000, on which there was an insurance of $5,000. Next it took the variety store of Traut & Co.; partially burned the law office of S. E. Woodruff and the dwelling of W. McAbuckle, in which Mrs. Sooy was so fearfully burned. Traut & Co. lost $5,000 on stock. Half insurgd. S. E. Woodruff, $1,000. Insured for $1,000.

A Board of Underwriters has been organized at Harrisburg, with the following officers: President, Wm. Boelter, of Harrisburg. Vice President, Wm. G. Reed, of Chambersburg. Secretary, G. W. I. Beaty, of Harrisburg. Executive Committee, A. J. Foster, of Middletown; Sullivan S. Child and E. C. Reichenbach, of Harrisburg.

The Board of Managers of the Gettysburg National Cemetery met in Gettysburg las Friday. David Mills, of Gettysburg, was President, and Hon. J. W. Terry, of Michigan, was made temporary Secretary. Ten States were represented. A committee was appointed to take steps towards transferring the care of the Cemetery to the General Government, under the act of Congress of February last. General Hoffman, of Philadelphia, presented, by permission, his views upon the erection of the monument to General John F. Reynolds, in the Cemetery, and subsequently a resolution was adopted, appropriating two thousand dollars for the foundation and pedestal of the monument. The battle-field monument will be dedicated on July 4, 1869, and will cost forty-seven thousand dollars, of which twenty-five thousand have been paid.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 26, 1867.

It was remarked in some bank circles to-day that the discount offerings were not near as large as under a more easy temper of the market. The fact is that borrowers are well aware that it is useless to make application for loans when there is scarcely a shadow of a chance of their obtaining it. They are simply withholding their offerings until a more propitious season. The outside market is active and unemployed balances are readily invested in good securities at heavy rates.

—Local stocks are held pretty firmly at old rates. There is occasionally a little concession when small lots of stocks change hands; but holders are very firm, and prices are well sustained.

—Gold has established another advance. About eighteen millions of coin interest on the public debt fall to due on the 1st of July is creating a "short" interest in anticipation of a decline after the effect of the disbursement becomes felt; but owing to the forthcoming meeting of Congress operations for a fall are likely to be fully, if not more than neutralized by purchases for a rise.

—The advance in Government securities is well sustained in the New York market. The report to Messrs. McVay & Co. shows the following quotations:

U. S. 6s 1881	113
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	110
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	107⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	110¼
U. S. 10-40s	102
December Compounds, 1864	117
August 7-30s	106
June 7-30s	106
July 7-30s	106
Gold	138

—The quotations from New York, received by Messrs. J. T. Brady & Co. to-day, were as follows:

U. S. 6s 1881	113
5-20s, 1862	110¼
" 1864	110¼
" 1865	107⅝
10-40s	100¼
Coupons	110¾
June 7-30s	106
July 7-30s	106
December Compounds, 1864	117
Gold	138⅛
Silver	134

—The advance in Railways was quite a surprise to most outside holders, who have rushed in their orders to sell in a hurry. The market is not strong enough to stand the pressure to sell upon it, and but few will be in time to get out.

—The following shows the totals of the average of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks for the past and previous week:

	Last week.	This week.
Capital	$30,037,150	$30,037,150
Loans	48,192,019	48,998,441 Inc. $806,578
Specie	808,764	873,408 Inc. 64,644
Legal tenders	15,300,000	15,961,471 Dec. 335,529
Due from banks	4,621,564	4,526,251 Dec. 95,313
Due to Banks	6,273,111	6,040,644 Dec. 232,467
Deposits	37,134,764	37,539,274 Inc. 404,510
Circulation	10,046,208	10,042,221 Inc. 596,018
Clearings	12,983,347	12,110,141 Dec. 873,206
Balances	2,868,181	2,808,809 Dec. 59,785

—The above exhibit shows a decrease of $223,578 in loans, and $335,586 in legal-tenders, and an increase of $5,047 in specie, $159,010 in deposits, and $596,016 in circulation. The Clearings show a decrease of $873,206, and the Balances of $59,785. The New York bank statement for the past week decreased in all the leading items except legal-tenders, which increased about five millions of dollars. The deposits decreased about $800,000, the loans $2,500,000, and the specie about $3,000,000.

—A Philadelphia journal remarks: "We are sometimes asked to explain by what process the special reserve of the banks, not only of our own, but of other cities, is constantly fluctuating, being sometimes greater and at other times less. The solution of the matter is very simple, and is to be found in the fact that the national banks are all brokers, buying and selling specie as well as promissory notes. In the olden time it was beneath the dignity of an incorporated bank to act in the capacity of a broker, and if they needed paper to discount beyond that which was offered in the regular way by their customers, the services of a note broker, or broker; but now the entire business of buying and selling coin and government bonds and the purchasing of commercial paper is done by bank officers. Legitimately there should be a steady increase in the specie reserve of the national banks to the extent of the sums derived from interest on their government bonds, but this is by most of them sold, and the premium upon it, of course, added to the profits of the institutions."

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 26, 1867.

There was no improvement noticeable in our general market to-day. Trade is very dull and that is the only remark that can be made in regard to it.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, per river and rail, since our last, were very light. Among those published this morning are the following: Flour, 63 bbls; cheese, 285 boxes; corn, 291 sacks; rye, 22 sacks, oats, 638 sacks; and butter, 21 packages.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Old apples are nearly out of market, and a choice article readily commands $4 00@5 00 ₱ bbl.

BEANS—Are selling at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bush.

DRIED PEACHES—Market well supplied. We quote them very dull at 12@14c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—Not much coming in, and choice articles are in good demand at 30c ₱ lb from store.

BACON—Trade fair. Sales from packers were made at 9¾ to 9¾c for shoulders; 11 to 11½c for sides, and 16½ to 17c for sugar cured hams.

LARD—Packed in kegs is selling at 9½c ₱ lb.

MESS PORK—We quote at $22 50@22 75 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—Manufacturer's prices are $1 90 for No. 1 and 90 ₱ gal for No. 2.

CHEESE—We note sales of Western Reserve cheese at 12@14c ₱ lb and Hamburg at 13@15c ₱ lb.

EGGS—There is a fair trade doing at 20c ₱ doz.

FLOUR—Market quiet and unchanged. Quotations, viz: $10 25@12 00 ₱ bbl for spring, according to quality, and $12 00@13 00 for winter.

GRAIN—No business doing in wheat, and nominal. Soaked for until after the receipt of new crop.

CORN—The corn market seems still unsettled and correct quotations are difficult to give. Our large holders are asking for the best yellow at $1 05 ₱ bush, but sales at this figure are not reported, or shelled, at the depot, at 83@85c ₱ bush.

RYE—Prices are nominally $1 15 to $1 20 ₱ bush and dull.

OATS—Prices are tending upward. We note sales to-day, at the depot, at 65c ₱ bush.

HAY—Under large receipts per country wagons prices have declined considerably. We note sales at the city scales at $1 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—Prices are advancing. We note a sale of 1 car Peachblows on the track at $1 20 ₱ bush. From store we continue to quote at $1 40 ₱ bush.

COOPERAGE—Rough river staves, with heading, $26@28; rough western staves, with heading, $25@26; dressed river and Pennsylvania staves, $28@30; dressed western, $30@32; rough hoops, $50@55; dressed western, eyed and pointed, $70@75. City made barrels, $2 10@2 30; river, on wharf, $1 75@2 00.

Groceries.

Business in groceries continues brisk and prices are well maintained. Sugars have advanced, and in anticipation of a largely increased demand, speculators to the large fruit crop coming on, and which will require more "sweets" than have been used in making up canned fruits for several years, a still further advance may be expected. Coffee is also still further declined, and the news from the fields indicate a large catch, and low prices for No. 7's. No. 7's and 7's will maintain their present position until the rattling receiving season for these grades commences. Carolina rice scarce.

COFFEE—Old Government Java, 38c; Laguayra, 27c; Rio, choice, 27c; prime, 26½c; good, 25c; roasting, 23c.

SUGARS—New Orleans, choice, 14½c; fair, 13½c; prime, 13½c; Cuba, Muscovado, 13½c; Sugar House, 13½c; Granulated, 17½c; Powdered, 17½c; Crushed, 17½c; A Coffee, 16½c; B do, 15½c; extra C, 15½c; C do, 14½c; Demerara, choice, 18c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 95@$1; Porto Rico, 75@80c; Cuba, 60@75c.

SYRUP—Lowerings, $1 10; other choice brands, $1 00; fair to good, 85@90c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 80@$1 80; Imperial and Gunpowder, do, $1 25@2 25; Japan, 90@$1 25; Oolong, 90@$1 75.

RICE—Carolina, 11c; Rangoon, 10½@11½c.

VINEGAR—Pure white wine vinegar, 75c; common 25@30c.

FISH—No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $22; No. 1 Bay, do, $16; No. 2 Bay, do, $17; No. 3 large do, $12 50; Lake Herring, $4 50; White Fish, $7 50@8.

SODA—English Bicarb 9c.

SPICES—Pimento, 35c; Pepper, 35c; Cloves, 45c; Nutmegs, $1 80; Cassia, 35c.

SOAP—Proctor & Gamble's Olive, 11c; Babbett's, 12c; Oakley's, 11c.

LYE—Concentrated Lye, $4 75@5 00.

LAMP OILS—Proctor & Gamble extra No. 1 Lard Oil $1 10.

CANDLES—Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 23c.

TOBACCO—Market very dull and prices nominal, as follows: Leaf, 8@30c; manufactured, 40@80c; Missouri, 30@40c; Kentucky, 30@40c; Virginia, 40@80c.

BAR LEAD—12½c.

DROP SHOT—12½c.

Foreign Wines in Glass.

Moet & Chandon's green seal, ₱ case, $47 50; do Verzenay brand, $36; Heidsick & Co., do, $30; St. Julien Claret, do case, $9@12; St. Jacques Claret, do do, $11; Medoc Claret, do do, $9; Burgundy Clarets, do do, $20@22; Champagne, $27 50.

Philadelphia Grocery Market.

In Sugar there is less doing, but prices are well maintained; 100 hhds of Porto Rico sold at 12¾@13c, and 500 boxes of Cuba at 13c. Coffee is dull and prices continues very quiet, and we hear of no sales worthy of notice.

Pittsburgh Family Market.

There has been no essential change in the retail price of the articles of family supply since our last publication. Since the products of the garden have become abundant there has been a less demand for fresh meats. The expose which we made, concerning the sale of diseased meats, and the action of the Grand Jury in hauling a number of dealers in that kind of meat, indicted, has checked the sale of the unwholesome "stuff" to a considerable extent; but until there is a proper inspector appointed, not only to inspect the stock purchased and killed, but also to see that the meat that is not become tainted, there is no security vouched to a consumer in a choice of a butcher and the time of purchase. New potatoes are arriving quite freely. Strawberries are plenty and selling at from 10 to 25c ₱ box. They need rain at the present time very much. Cherries are plenty at 20@25c ₱ quart and ₱ quantity. All kinds of vegetables are abundant at low prices. Butter is offered freely at 25@30c ₱ lb. Eggs are rather scarce and command 20c ₱ dozen. Groceries, salted meats, &c., are unchanged from the quotations given one week ago.

Crops of 1867.

The following estimate of the wheat crop of this county is based upon the returns of reliable and observing farmers, over two hundred of whom, representing over two hundred thousand acres of the county, have been personally interrogated. In the crop of the whole State, which has been estimated at 20,000,000 bushels, quite expectations of the farmers are realized. It is probable that the crop will be over 25,000,000 bushels. Many millions of bushels, and will reach the enormous aggregate of 30,000,000 bushels. The wheat crop is subject to so many casualties, however, that this estimate may not be realized. Harvesting will be ready for market.

The amount of rye, barley and oats will be considerably greater than last year, if it matures without injury. Oats are backward, but there is quite an increase in acreage sown.

Corn is very backward, but an increase in acreage planted may, with a favorable season, produce as much as last year's crop.

The prospect for a tine crop of fruit is very flattering. Grapes, Appolicon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 27, 1867.

Business since our last has undergone no particular change as regards prices or demand. The only operations reported were for speculation, there being no definite demand for either raw or refined. Dispatches from Oil City report sales yesterday to a considerable extent at $2 ₱ barrel, being an advance. What effect that will produce here remains to be seen. Time only can determine. The supply on hand is not large. The refiners are not in want and of course are not in the market as purchasers. The asking rates were 60@60½c for bulk; although we did not learn of any "spots" transactions. Sales 6,000 barrels bulk, to be delivered on the first bulk rise on the Allegheny, at 60c ₱ gallon; a sale of 5,000 barrels at Oil City was made to one of our operators at $2 ₱ barrel, this being an advance.

REFINED OIL—Was not much favored. The only sale that came under our notice was 3,000 barrels standard white, for Philadelphia delivery, as follows: 500 barrels July, 500 barrels August, 500 barrels September, 500 barrels October, 500 barrels November and 500 barrels December, all at 25½c ₱ gallon.

TITUSVILLE, PA.

Messrs. Smith & Conant, in their circular of Saturday last, give the following quotations for crude: 1,000 barrels delivered on bank cars at the points designated, for the past fortnight:

Petroleum Center	$2 25@1 80
Reid	2 15@1 75
Pioneer	2 15@1 75
Delhi	2 00@1 80
Miller	2 30@1 80
Titusville	2 30@2 00

Low gravities, say 45 degrees and under, have come in demanded an advance on the above rates of 5 and 10 cents ₱ barrel. The market has been very weak since our last, with little or no demand, except for Eastern account to fill short contracts and for storage on the creek. For the past three or four days the inquiry has been so limited that prices have rapidly declined; producers generally seem anxious to realize, as their tankage is full, and buyers are holding off or offering only $1 50 ₱ bbl on cars.

The shipments for the fortnight, via Oil Creek Railroad, have amounted to 18,800 bbls, say:

To New York	13,385 bbls.
To Cleveland	1,980
To Other Points	3,475

The estimated daily production of Oil in Western Pennsylvania is now about 9,000 barrels.

Oil City Oil Market.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., June 26, 1867.

Petroleum $1 90 at 60 @ 60½. Sales of 500 bbls. Prices are firmer, with a slight upward tendency and the demand more active. L.

OIL EXPORT.

On Friday last there were forty-seven vessels under clearance for London, Philadelphia, with petroleum for foreign ports, as follows:

	Vessels.	Barrels.
Bremen	1	18,000
Hamburg	1	21,200
Antwerp and various others	4	75,000
Antwerp	2	25,667
Leith	1	5,000
Rotterdam	2	1,000
Havre	1	5,900
Baltic district	2	3,200
Dublin	1	2,000
London	1	2,200
Gibraltar	1	2,000
Genoa	1	2,400
Liverpool	1	1,200
Cardiff	1	1,800
Marseilles	2	2,000
Total	47	169,167

Reducing to gallons (40 gals to the bbl): 6,766,680 gals.

At the same time there was loading at the Port of New York twelve vessels, for Foreign Ports, as follows:

	Vessels.	Barrels.
Continent (direct)	3	4,000
Cork	1	1,100
Liverpool	2	3,500
Bremen	2	8,100
Antwerp	1	2,500
Stettin	2	2,400
Rotterdam	1	1,200
China	1	1,000
Healdsburg	1	1,000
Total	12	25,800

Reducing to gallons—10 gallons to the bbl: 1,008,000 gals.

"The two vessels destined for Hamburg and China were under charter, but the amount of oil to be carried was not named at the date given (last Friday.)

It will be seen from the above tables, that there were loading in Philadelphia, on Friday last, thirty-seven vessels more than in New York, and that the amount of oil shipping at Philadelphia on that date exceeded that of New York city 143,967 bbls., or 5,758,680 gallons, (allowing 40 gallons to the bbl.)

The following table exhibits the total exports, from the ports named, from the first of January, 1867, to the date mentioned, and for the same period of 1866:

	1867 gals.	1866 gals.
New York, January 1 to June 24	31,758,520	31,758,520
Philadelphia, " " "	11,142,858	8,407,040
Boston, " " "	816,804	1,260,000
Baltimore, " " "	980,880	833,000
Total gals	26,420,822	22,433,490
Or in bbls., 40 gals. to the bbl	660,520	560,837
Excess of exports, to date, over same period of 1866	3,986,387	gals.
Excess of exports, to date, over same period of 1866	99,635	bbls.

It will be seen that the export from New York ports, to date, is about the same as last year, while that of Philadelphia 2,331,733 gallons, or 58,296 bbls. The large number of vessels now loading in Philadelphia, compared with those at New York, will entirely reverse the figures in the above table, and the exports in favor of Philadelphia, as will be seen by the following table:

	New York.	Philad'a.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
Exported from Jan. 1, 1867, to June 25	13,474,771	11,142,858
Loading June 24, 1867	1,008,000	6,766,680
Total bbls (40 gals to bbl)	362,069	447,734

BREADSTUFFS.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of Wednesday last, reports the most favorable accounts, from nearly every part of the country concerning the grain crop. In consequence of the backwardness of the season, the receipts have been comparatively light, and the stocks have shown a downward tendency for most articles, and, where not controlled by speculators, values exhibit a marked depreciation. The large decline which has taken place in the price of wheat, the *Tribune* says, has not been followed by a corresponding decline in flour, and consequently millers are losing money. Manufactured flour, of all descriptions, is quiet, and the demand is confined to the trade.

Seeds are unchanged, with sales of No. 1 timothy at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bush. Flax seed is in good shipping brands. American is firm, with sales of small lots at $3@3 05 ₱ bush, for prime to choice. Canadian is nominal at $3@3 05 ₱ bush. Clover seed is dull at $8@9 ₱ bush. Corn has been variable. On Tuesday the 18th inst., it sold as low as 76c for No. 1 in store, subsequently, under a demand to fill short contracts, sales were made at 84c. On Wednesday last the market was firmer. Yesterday and closed firm. Change in the weather has favored the growing crop. Rain have advanced. One week ago, they were dull at 81 bush and 82 ₱ gal for No. 2. Prices have declined during the past few days steadily improved, and yesterday and to-day 84c ₱ bush and 85 ₱ gal were paid. Rye has ruled dull, and prices have tended steadily downward. Barley has been neglected, and prices have ruled entirely nominal. The great demand has been mostly for spring wheat, and prices for this have not materially changed hands. Predictions are made by some of the leading dealers that the 1st of July will see wheat as much as $2 ₱ bush between this and the 1st of August.

The New York *Commercial List*, of Wednesday last, says we have rarely known the flour market to be more completely bare of desirable shipping brands at present. Notwithstanding the heavy fall in rates during the past six weeks, each day since our last has witnessed a further decline, our revised quotations showing a decline of 50c@$1 ₱ bbl from the figures current last Friday. This state of affairs is due to the accumulating evidences of a heavy wheat crop, the certainty of the fine harvesting weather that is being secured in excellent condition, and to the indications that the yield of spring wheat will be in excess of immediate requirements, thus avoiding the risk of any material speculative demand for export. Even if this should prove true, it was difficult to get bids and that cause anywhere near the mark were not by offered. Sales of 1,000 bbls at $5 75@6 00 for the poorest kinds of fresh ground, of which there is known a large quantity in the market, and $6 25@6 50 for fair to prime, while forced sales of all other kinds were made at $6 75@7 00 for superfine, $7 25@7 50 for extra, and $7 75@8 00 for extra family, with prices ranging up to $9 ₱ bbl for choice.

Cincinnati Provision Circular.

There has been an unsettled feeling in the provision market during the past week, and prices have declined, as will be seen by the following, dated Cincinnati, June 24, 1867:

There is nothing in the provision market to-day worthy of note. The present state of the market is rather a sensitive condition, slight advances or declines at other leading points have produced a corresponding feeling here. The market closes dull and unsettled at nominal quotations. The stocks are exactly discussed at all points, and the general impression prevails that there is more Mess and Lard than will be required, while on the other hand Bacon and Shoulders are scarce and wanted. Prices have declined fully ½c per lb since my last, and quite as low as these articles can be made from hogs at $7 net. The grade of hogs is now freely offered for the incoming crop, which, with the exception of three seasons, is below the average price of hogs for twelve years past, so much so that it would be extraordinary if the yield per hog did not fall short of the average. Should the present prices rule much longer, there will be a material falling off in the number of hogs packed, and the aggregate will be much less than last year. Extra Boarers—Fine, fat, well formed, 10 to 12 cwt, and upwards.....$ 7 75@8 00

Fair Grades—Fat, well formed, 9 to 10 cwt, and upwards.....7 00@7 75

Fair Grades—Fatteners, in fair flesh, average 9 cwt.....6 50@7 00

Medium—Medium stores and good feeders, averaging 8 cwt.....5 50@6 25

Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 600 lbs.....4 50@5 25

Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers.....4 00@4 50

Hogs—The market has ruled dull and prices under large arrivals and in sympathy with the decline in the Eastern markets. We anticipate a further decline the coming week, as the demand is readily absorbed, and the market is falling heavily and from $5 25@5 50 for the week has represented, but the bulk of the offerings were sold at $5 50@5 75 for the New York, Buffalo and Boston markets. While some are predicting a further decline in prices, others are confident that the coming week will bring an improved feeling, on higher rates than have prevailed for the past week. The Eastern receipts present values may be well sustained, but should the supply